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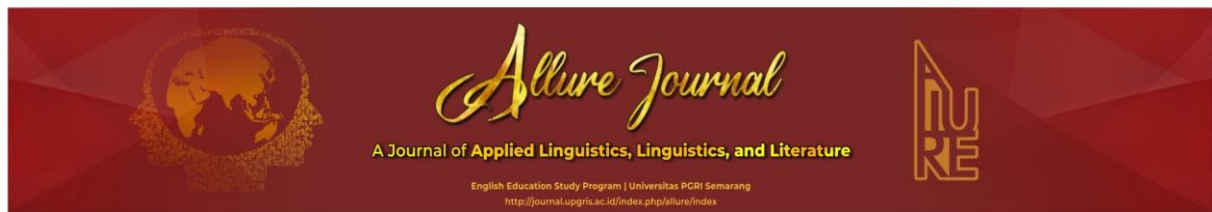
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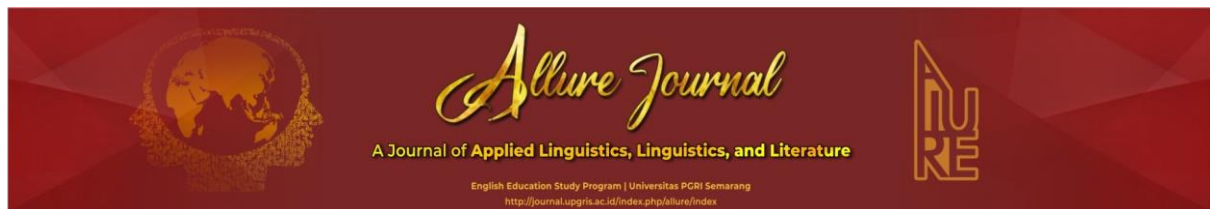


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We would like to express our appreciation and gratitude to the authors and reviewers. Hopefully Allure Journal can be useful and able to improve the quality of research of the academic community.

Semarang, 30 January 2022
Editor in Chief

Dr. Sukma Nur Ardini, S.S., M.Pd.

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Perceived Role of Social Media in the Vocabulary Development of University Students

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ABSTRACT

In the academe, stakeholders are starting to acknowledge the impact of social media in the teaching and learning process. Aware of this, the researchers conducted this study to determine the role of social media in the language learning experiences of students. Specifically, it identified the social media profile of the students and the platforms' perceived use and advantages to vocabulary development. In realizing its objectives, the study employed a descriptive research design that involved 83 university students from a state university in the Philippines. Respondents answered an online survey questionnaire, which was tried out first to potential respondents before its actual use. The researchers used descriptive statistics to make sense of the data gathered. Results show that the students have high social media engagement as manifested by the number of social media accounts that they created for themselves (the majority have two or more accounts) and the number of hours that they spend a day online (majority are online for at least three hours a day). All the respondents use Facebook.com, making it the most commonly used social media platform among them. In addition, the study found that students perceive social media as contributory and effective applications for the enhancement of language and vocabulary skills due to the media's accessibility, universality, ease of use, multimodality, general appeal, and its role in lowering communication anxieties. With these findings, educators are encouraged to explore the possibility of using social media platforms, preferably Facebook, as instructional media, specifically for the teaching of vocabulary.

Keywords: social media; vocabulary development; language learning

INTRODUCTION

It is undeniable that vocabulary is important in second language acquisition because one's vocabulary deficiency may result in difficulty in understanding others and in expressing oneself. Because of this, it is said that vocabulary knowledge is a determinant in any academic environment; it is one of the linguistic components influencing the development of communicative competence and learners' language skills as well (Schmitt, Wun-Ching, & Garras, 2011).

In the Philippines, it has been a common observation that many elementary, secondary, and university students are deficient as to the necessary productive English vocabulary that they need (Calub & Calub (2017) in order to cope with the challenges of the demands of their academic loads. This vocabulary deficiency is attributed to the quality and availability of reading materials, students' attitude and level of motivation to learn the language, and exposure to the target language that includes frequency of use. Hence, it is therefore imperative that educational institutions invest in improving vocabulary learning for brushing this aside may lead to an increase in the dropout rates across levels.

According to White and Kim (2009), vocabulary learning is one of the most important stages of language learning since it is contributory to the successful acquisition or learning of the micro and macro skills of the English language. A good resource of vocabulary does not only help non-native and even native speakers of the target language understand messages (listening and reading) but in transmitting ideas (speaking and writing) as well. Because of this, teaching and learning vocabulary is a vital issue among educators.

In a study conducted by Hairrel, Rupley, and Simmons (2011), they found that repeated exposure, contextual analysis, and semantic strategies are common methods in building up vocabulary. Moreover, vocabulary learning is determined by the frequency of use and exposure to various situations, scenarios, forms, and contexts (Schmitt, 2000; Nagy & Heibert, 2011).

According to Sivagnanam and Yunus (2020), teachers can approach vocabulary learning in two ways – explicit and incidental. The former refers to the conscious learning of vocabulary while the latter is learning without intention (Schmitt, 2000). Further, to Hunt and Beglar (1998), incidental vocabulary learning is recommended for advanced learners while the other is for the novice learners of the language.

Due to the advancement of technology and the concept of 21st- century learning that promotes communication, collaboration, critical thinking, creativity, and technology use, learning nowadays does just happen inside the four walls of the classroom. The internet is becoming a good resource for teachers and the use of social media and networking sites are becoming popular among educators, particularly in language learning. This is because, students spend considerable time on social networks (Wang, Chen, and Liang, 2011)), download lectures, submit requirements, read materials, and join virtual groups (Domingo, 2017). They are important knowledge-sharing platforms due to their universality and ease of use (Pavlik and McIntosh, 2018). Moreover, given that English is the lingua franca of the internet, variance in English language usage increases. As such, cross-linguistic communication in social media provides a rich and meaningful learning experience to learners as it provides authentic contexts of the conversational qualities of the English language (Alharthi, et al., 2020). The wide array of situations provided by social media platforms give language learners chances to expand, validate, play and improve their vocabulary (Takac, 2008). Undoubtedly and implicitly, social media is somehow promoting independent learning.

The popularity of social media among teachers and students on the use of social media as an instructional resource, specifically in language education has been well-researched in the international arena (Sivagnanam and Yunus, 2020; Alharthi, et al., 2020; Zainal and Rahmat, 2020; Arumugam et al., 2020). In the Philippines, however, there is a dearth of published studies on the use of social media in English language classrooms. In fact, only three studies were found by the researchers to have been published online (Domingo, 2017; Kulidtod & Pasagui, 2017; Nanquil, 2020). This is surprising as the country is the top social media user in the world (Chua, 2021) and that some social media platforms are accessed free of charge.

Aware of the importance of vocabulary in the university and the impact of social media on the lives of the students, it is imperative that an exploratory study be undertaken as regards incidental vocabulary learning through social media. Hence, this study was conceptualized and undertaken.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study aimed to determine the perceived role of social media in the English language vocabulary development of select university students in a state university in the Philippines. Specifically, it identified the social media profile of the respondents, the perceived use of social media for vocabulary development, the advantages of social media as a learning tool, and the students' general views on the use of social media for vocabulary development.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Today, the popularity of social networks is unfathomable whether as a communication platform, business transaction site, and instructional resource. Thus, the results of this study are expected to provide benchmark information on how users, in this context, students, teachers, and administrators use FB as an instructional media.

To students, results would make them more aware of the use of social media in the furtherance of their language skills. In effect, they would be more conscious in processing the new words and/or phrases that they would encounter in their accounts. For teachers, results would give them an idea as to how they could use the platform in the delivery of their subject. For instance, teachers may get samples of word-formation strategies, new terms and phrases, and sentence structures online. This would make the teaching and learning experiences more meaningful and fun. Lastly, administrators could use the results as bases for the formulation of guidelines and/or policies governing the use of social media inside or as an extension of the classroom.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study only explored the use of social media in the learning or acquisition of English language vocabulary. It involved university students, specifically AB English Language (ABEL) and AB Communication (BA Com) students of a state university in the Philippines who were enrolled during the second semester of the academic year 2020 – 2021. These groups of students were purposely chosen because their exposure to the English language is believed to be more intense compared with other students. Also, they are believed to have the skill to play with the English language more ideal than those whose specialization is not language. Lastly, since the ABEL and BA Com students went through the rigors of admission requirements of the university and the Department of Languages and Literature (DLL), which offers the programs, the students are perceived to be good in the English language and are subsequently expected to manifest their ability in their Facebook threads.

Only the generated data from the online questionnaire was used as a source of information. The gathered data were not cross-checked with the respondents' social media accounts in order not to infringe on the privacy of the students.

Lastly, since there were only a few respondents in this study, results obtained from the research may not be generalizable to the whole population of the locale of the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section highlights three concepts that served as bases for the theoretical and conceptual frameworks of the study. Specifically, it presents a brief review of the following: 1) vocabulary learning; 2) social media; and 3) social media and language learning.

VOCABULARY LEARNING

Vocabulary is the first and basic element that English language learners should acquire. According to Richards and Schmidt (2002), vocabulary is a set of lexemes, including single words, compound words, and idioms, that predicts someone's language performance in terms of speaking, listening, reading, and writing (Richards and Renandaya, 2002). Thus, second language vocabulary knowledge determines the success or failure of any communication engagement (Alqahtani, 2015).

Considering the value of vocabulary for successful communication, teachers and administrators alike should find ways on how to motivate students to acquire the lexical knowledge that their contexts require. According to some experts, it is highly suggested teaching vocabulary using objects, pictures, drawings, mimes and gestures, enumeration and contrast, by drilling, spelling, active involvement, and guessing from content. Furthermore, the technological developments in the past years lead to the exploration of innovative and responsive strategies and approaches for vocabulary teaching and learning (Ma, 2017). According to Triansari (2017), teachers can also use social media networking as media. These applications promote interactivity, which distinguishes them from the traditional websites and some learning tools.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media is an internet based-technology (Kaplan and Haenlein, 2010) that is anchored on the conceptual and technological foundations of Web 2.0, which allows the transmission and reception of one's thoughts, information, and ideas through the creation of online networks and groups (Dollarhide, 2021). Content includes personal information, documents, videos, and photos. Users go online using technological devices such as a personal computer, smartphone, tablet through web-based software or applications such as Facebook/messenger, Instagram Twitter, Pinterest, Snapchat, and YouTube.

Facebook is a social media platform that promotes efficient communication among family members, friends, and co-workers on various topics: political, sports, business, entertainment, lifestyle, academic, among others. On this social site, users may create a personal profile, add other users as friends, and exchange messages, including automatic notifications when the users update their profile, making it the leading social media platform globally.

Instagram is a free, online photo — and video—sharing application. Users can edit photos and videos, add captions to the materials, and use hashtags and location-based geotags to their posts. The use of hashtags and geotags allows users not just to index their posts but making them searchable as well. Users also have the option of making their profile private so that only their followers can view their posts (Holak, 2021).

Twitter limits its users to send a 140-word message (or tweets). This challenges its users, as they need to be clear and concise in making their thoughts on point given the word limit set by the app. Twitter users can read and post tweets from other users and retweets them. They can also create learning hashtags that can help other learners to read the tweet and be able to give feedback and communicate.

Pinterest has been described as a visual search engine. It comprises mainly of pins (bookmarks of images, videos, or products) and boards (spaces used to save and or organize pins of multiple themes). Users can follow and unfollow other users as well as boards, which would fill the home feed.

Snapchat is a device that allows users to share videos, photos, texts, and drawings. One of the key features of the application is the disappearance of the sent texts or photos from the recipient's device after a few seconds.

YouTube is a video-sharing device, which could sustain the interest of students. Using the app, teachers can create and upload instructional videos that students can watch anytime they want, save on their devices, and share between and among them. Students, likewise, can comment, which can be used as a platform for students to share their reflections and lessons learned from the video (Arumugam, et al., 2020).

SOCIAL MEDIA AND LANGUAGE LEARNING

The proliferation of social media in the World Wide Web and the interest of teachers to incorporate social media use in their classrooms has inspired researchers to do empirical studies to determine its feasibility and practicability. In Malaysia, for example, Sivagnanam and Yunus (2020) and Arumugam, et. al (2020) explored the use of social media in teaching vocabulary. It was found in both pieces of research that the students benefited from the numerous functions of social media in learning and developing English vocabulary. Also, Zainal and Rahmat (2020) found that through social media, their respondents learned new words and grammar structures that enhance their communication skills and that they were motivated by the applications to use the language more frequently as they are exposed to authentic and meaningful English materials such as videos, posts, captions, and tweets.

Moreover, Kabilan, et al. (2016) have proven in their study that students feel more confident and motivated to learn vocabulary when using social media as it creates an environment that does not involve face-to-face interaction. This is noteworthy, as intrinsic motivation has been proven to predict desirable outcomes in terms of output quality, which includes academic performances (Murayama, et al., 2016)

In addition, in a study conducted by Khan, et al. (2016), their findings revealed that social media play an important role in vocabulary development as they facilitate the learning of new words and vocabulary among students and provide context conducive for learning as they may use social media tools for a long time without any hesitation or boredom.

Lastly, Nesrallah and Zangana (2020) examined the role of social media in improving EFL vocabulary knowledge. The findings attest to social media's potential use in the context of teaching and learning foreign languages.

METHODOLOGY

The study used the descriptive research design in identifying the role of social media in the enhancement of vocabulary development of university students. Eighty-three (83) AB in English Language and AB Communication students enrolled during the second semester of the academic year 2020 – 2021 in a state university in the Philippines participated in the study. They were considered based on the following criteria: a) all have social media accounts; b) they are active social media users; c) they are bona fide students of the locale of the study during the conduct of the research; and d) all signified their willingness to participate in the research through the signing of an informed consent document. In getting the data needed, the researchers designed an online survey questionnaire that was tried out to 15 potential respondents and was revised subsequently based on their comments and suggestions to ensure the validity and reliability of the instrument.

Before asking the respondents to answer the online survey questionnaire (google form), the researchers followed the informed consent process to ensure that the conduct of the study is within the bounds of ethical research. Specifically, the researchers addressed the following: conflict of interest, vulnerability, informed consent process, privacy and confidentiality, risks, voluntariness/withdrawal, incentives or compensation, and community considerations.

To make sense of the data gathered, the study made of descriptive statistics such as frequency count, ranks, and percentages.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the respondents' social media use, perceived use of social media on their vocabulary development, their reasons and general views in using the social media for vocabulary development.

RESPONDENT'S SOCIAL MEDIA USE

Regarding social media use, the researchers also looked into the following variables: commonly used social media accounts of the students, the number of accounts that they actively use, and their social media consumption a day.

In identifying the commonly used social media platforms, the respondents chose three from the options listed in the questionnaire. Table 1 shows the data gathered.

TABLE 1. Respondents' commonly used social media platforms

Social Media Platform	Number	Percentage	Rank
Facebook/Messenger	83	100.00	1
Instagram	11	13.25	2
Twitter	10	12.00	3
Pinterest	4	4.82	4
Snapchat	3	3.61	5
YouTube/others	2	2.41	6

*multiple response

As shown in Table 1, Facebook/Messenger is the commonly used social media platform of the respondents (100%) which is similar to the results generated by Kulidtod and Pasagui in their study

in 2017. This is not surprising as 96% of the total internet users in the Philippines accessed Facebook in the third quarter of 2020 (Statista Research Department, 2021). This result is due to the following factors: 1) free Facebook use in the country; 2) plan promos offer unlimited internet connection to subscribers; 3) the university, the locale of the study is Wi-Fi - ready; 4) teachers use Facebook as a supplemental educational platform; and 5) ease of use of the platform.

Meanwhile, the number of social media accounts owned by a typical university student is also presented in (Table 2).

TABLE 2. The number of social media accounts of the respondents

Number of Social Media	Number	Percentage	Rank
1	16	19.3%	4
2	23	27.7%	1.5
3	23	27.7%	1.5
More than 4	21	25.3%	3

Table 2 shows that the majority of the respondents have two or three (55.4%) social media accounts. Filipinos are very social people and known for their close-knit relationships with family and friends. Hence, social interactions are a basic part of the Filipino culture. Having at least two accounts would allow them to extend that sense of belongingness (Mehmood and Taswir, 2013) even to total strangers. In addition, having more than two accounts would allow them to reach their target audience or group as social networks are designed for a specific purpose and audience.

Meanwhile, the study also determined the number of hours spent by the respondents in a day as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3. Number of hours spent on social media each day

Number of Hours	Number	Percentage	Rank
1 – 2 hours	15	18.1%	4
3 – 4 hours	26	31.3%	1
5 – 6 hours	20	24.1%	3
More than 6 hours	22	26.5%	2

As to the length of time, 31.3% of the respondents use social media platforms for 3 – 4 hours a day, 26.50% for more than 6 hours, 24.10% for 5 – 6 hours, and just 18.10% for 1 – 2 hours. This corroborates with the findings that the social media users in the Philippines spend an average of three hours and 53 minutes daily (PDI, 2021), higher than the global average for daily time spent on social media which is two hours and 24 minutes. The data imply that social media use is becoming a habit among students since they use those in uploading/downloading materials, getting information related to their academic or future career, exchanging conversations with friends, and watching online films (Kanagarathinam, 2014). Moreover, according to Kulidtod and Pasagui (2017), it is difficult for students to study for one hour without logging in to one of their accounts. This data is significant in this study as the length of social media use may affect the level of exposure of the students to new vocabularies that they may or may not acquire.

PERCEIVED USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA TO VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

The second objective of this study calls for the identification of the perceived impact of social media on vocabulary development. In realizing this, the researchers identified various potential use of social media in introducing vocabulary to users. Table 4 shows the consolidated data gathered from the students.

TABLE 4. Perceived roles of social media on vocabulary development

	Items	Number	Percentage	Rank
	Social media present...			
1	new words (neologisms, creative words) that are vital in this generation	68	81.92%	1
2	idiomatic expressions and figurative languages	43	51.8%	2
3	word information strategies: clipping, blending, acronyms, compounding)	33	39.8%	3
4	contexts as to how the words are to be used	32	38.6%	4
5	slang and/or colloquial terms necessary for conversation English	26	31.3%	5
6	technical terms necessary for technical and/or business English	18	21.7%	6
7	high sounding (hifalutin) words	8	9.6%	7

*multiple response

Of the seven items listed, Table 4 shows the top three situations where students perceive social media as instrumental to their vocabulary development. First, they believe that social media presents new words that are vital to their generation (57.80%). Some of the examples that they shared are the following: 1) woke (used to be the past tense of wake, now the word 'woke' refers to someone's awareness of social issues such as discrimination); 2) the struggle is real (which means that a person is facing challenges or in tough times); 3) flex (for showing off something); 4) acronyms such as HB for high blood (used to be just a term for an illness but now, it means being angry); and 5) avatar (an image that represents someone in the social media).

Second, the students believe that social media presents contexts regarding the correct use of idiomatic expressions and figurative languages (51.80%). According to Abulaish, et al. (2020), figurative languages online come in the form of sarcasm, irony, simile, metaphor, satire, hyperbole, and humor.

Lastly, social media also show word-formation strategies (39.8%) like clipping (also called truncation or the removal of some segments of an existing word to create its synonym), blending (combining the parts of two words to create a new term), acronym (first letters of the words in a phrase are extracted and put together to form a new entity, and compounding (combining two words to create a new term). The table below shows some examples of word formation strategies observed by the students on social media platforms.

TABLE 4. Examples of word-formation strategies as observed by the respondents

Words/Word-formation Strategies	Meaning
Clipping	
App	Origin: application

	Meaning: a software, usually downloadable, that could perform several functions
Feed	Origin: newsfeed Meaning: a feature of the app that allows someone to view ones content
Fam	Origin: family Meaning: usually refers to someone (not by blood) who is considered as a member of the family
Bio	Origin: biography Meaning: a space in social media platforms that is used to introduce digital profiles
Cray	Origin: crazy Meaning: abbreviation for crazy
Blending	
Blog	Origin: web and log Meaning: a website managed by an individual or organization that usually uses informal or conversational style
Ebook	Origin: electronic and book Meaning: an electronic version of a book
Webinar	Origin: web and seminar Meaning: online seminar or presentation
Socmed	Origin: social and media Meaning: websites and/or applications that allow users to create and share contents or participate in social networking.
Geotag	Origin: geography and tag Meaning: adding a geographical location to a post (online material)
Acronym	
TBH	Meanings 1) To be honest 2) This is a phrase that expresses someone's honesty in saying something
DM	Meanings 1) Direct message 2) sending a private message to someone through his/her inbox
IM	Meanings 1) Instant Messaging 2) Real-time, direct-based communication between two or more individuals
F2F	Meanings 1) Face-to-face 2) Person-to-person communication
RT	Meanings 1) retweet 2) This happens when a user found a content in his/her feed that is useful to share again.
Compounding	
Crowdsourcing	Combined words: crowd and source(ing) Meaning: using a large group of people to generate ideas, services, or content via a social network.
Facepalm	Combined words: face and palm Meaning: this is a symbol (word) used when someone did something stupid
Newsjacking	Combined words: news and jack(ing)

	Meaning: refers to the practice of capitalizing on the popularity of a news story to amplify one's sales
Bookmarking	Combined words: book and mark(ing) Meaning: saving a post to a 'library' so that it could be found easily in the future
Livestream	Combined words: live and stream Meaning: a real time video broadcast in a social media

The results clearly show that social media contribute to the development of English vocabulary among students. According to Khan, et al. (2016), social media plays a dominant role in English language learning because it provides opportunities to the English language learners to improve their writing, reading, and similarly, to read new text and phrases to improve their vocabulary.

ADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS A PLATFORM FOR VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

To determine the reasons regarding the use of social media platforms as tools for vocabulary development, the respondents identified the listed advantages of the platforms Table 5.

TABLE 5. Advantages of social media as a tool in the development of vocabulary

Advantages	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
The social media's multimodality (videos, print, photos, etc) enhances language learning	63	75.9	1
Accessibility is not a problem as some social media platforms are free	54	65.1	2
The social media platforms are user-friendly	37	44.6	3
Almost all have social media accounts	28	33.7	4
Social media platforms are more appealing than printed materials	24	28.9	5
Social media decreases communication anxiety	18	21.7	6

*multiple responses

Table 5 shows that the students acknowledge the multimodality feature (75.9%) of the social media platforms as their edge over the other tools that promote vocabulary development. Unlike the other platforms that are unimodal (newspapers, books, e-books, etc.) social media expose students to new vocabularies through a variety of ways such as in the form of posters, photos, videos, etc. Moreover, the students consider these factors as the key features of social media that enhance vocabulary development: accessibility (65.1%); ease of use (44%); universality as all have social media accounts (33.7%); and general appeal (28.9%) which means that the platforms are interactive, flexible, and entertaining (Namaziandost & Nasri, 2019). It is noteworthy that students also consider social media as a platform that decreases communication anxiety (21.7%) which is vital in the context of language learning. According to Abbasova (2016), students' interaction on social media helps them enhance their vocabulary and literacy skills as it gives them the chance to exchange ideas either in writing (chat and posts) or in speaking (voice and/or video chat).

The result shows that social media has a positive advantage in the development of English vocabulary among students. According to Sivagnanam, and Yunus (2020), students utilize social

media to acquire new vocabulary as the platforms increase their level of motivation to learn. In addition, the platforms are interactive tools that help students to learn subconsciously.

GENERAL VIEWS IN USING THE SOCIAL MEDIA FOR VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Overall, the majority of the students (71.11%) believe that social media are very effective and effective platforms for vocabulary development. However, 26.5% of them consider social media as somewhat effective only while 2.4% consider the platforms not effective.

TABLE 6. General view on the use of social media in vocabulary development

Effectiveness	Frequency	Percentage
Very effective	11	13.3
Effective	48	57.8
Somewhat effective	22	26.5
Not effective	2	2.4

The result of the study supports the findings of Zainal and Rahmat (2020) when they found that social media facilitates the enhancement of one's language skills. Moreover, this corroborates with the findings of Khan, et al. (2016) when they found that a majority (66.3%) either agreed or strongly agreed to the statement that social media use plays a dominant role in vocabulary development.

However, the data presented in Table 6 imply that not everyone (2.4%) views social media as a good platform to use in enhancing one's vocabulary. This may be due to some factors such as preference, availability of technology to use, and their geographical location as there are still places in the country where internet connectivity is a challenge.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the reviewed literature and the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the students in the context of the study have high social media engagement as reflected in the number of accounts that they manage and the number of hours that they are log – in a day. In addition, the students perceive social media as contributory and effective platforms to the enhancement of their language and vocabulary skills due to the media's accessibility, universality, ease of use, multimodality, general appeal, and its role in lowering communication anxieties.

In light of the conclusions drawn, the researchers recommend the following. First, since Facebook is the commonly used social media platform of the students, teachers are encouraged to maximize its use in their classrooms as long as school policies allow them to do such. Second, future researchers are encouraged to use qualitative design in order to get richer data on the use of social media as a tool for vocabulary development. Third, it is suggested to pilot the study on a larger scale so that conclusions drawn from the results are more generalizable. Lastly, researchers are encouraged to conduct experimental researches in this area to determine the relationship between social media use and the vocabulary skills of students.

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Analyzing New York Times Opinion “Is America Becoming a Failed State?” Under the Perspective of Appraisal Framework: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Implementation

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ABSTRACT

The contestation of America’s presidency in 2020 showed a very competitive and strict run. Both candidates provided arguments and attacked each other in public discussion rooms. However, it is a typical of a normal election where there will be always campaigns from the candidates to persuade and to gain public’s votes as much as possible. Therefore, the 2020 presidential election of America feels unusual compared to the previous. Besides it was conducted within the pandemic outbreak, the high tension of global conflict issues and internal social-economic problems of America caused the contestation becoming hotter and noteworthy. Regardless of its final result, it is really interesting to discuss the discourses appeared in the public room regarding the issue. New York Times, one of the leading media in USA provides the room for publics to participate in writing their opinion. This study tried to analyze a writing written in opinion column entitled “Is America Becoming a Failed State?” using appraisal system. The discourse was analyzed in the three aspects of White’s appraisal framework namely attitude, graduation, and engagement. Under the scope of critical discourse analysis, this study aimed to elucidate the appraisal aspects found in the text regarding public’s opinion and its standing points to the issue. This study is a descriptive qualitative and the data were collected from an article in New York Times. The discussion was also connected to some external factors besides the three aspects mentioned such as political, economic, and socio-cultural factors.

Keywords: SFL, Appraisal Framework, Critical Discourse Analysis, New York Times, Presidential Election.

INTRODUCTION

Media holds an essential role in the civilization. Mass communication is a tool that can affect a big mass of people. Therefore, anything that is shared by media will possibly reach every element in society. The development of technology also leads to the effectiveness of the information to spread (Watanabe, 2021; Asad, 2021). In this era, communication becomes limitless. People can communicate to each other in no time. The distance is also not a big deal in this era. Besides, people also can share information easily. In short, there is no boundary in order to communication.

In every important occurrence, mass media has crucial role especially in reporting the event or as the facility to deliver opinion or point of view. Media can be in the form of printed or digital media. Every media has its own strength in terms of its reaching to publics. To be more specific, the communication is strongly related to the use of language. In this case, language is an essential tool. It has significant roles in the communication and in the daily aspects of human beings. The importance of language can be found in the daily activity of humans. Without a language, people will be difficult in conveying their thoughts to the others. Besides, the

interaction among humans will be very limited and will take time. In short, the communication without using language will lead to the impracticality in communication (Tehseem et al., 2020). For delivering simple message, people may use sign language and it is usually acceptable. However, the complexity of the problems and thoughts of every person is different. Meaning that, people will find difficulties when trying to convey a complex and abstract message to the others. Therefore, the use of language in the daily communication is crucial and vital.

Related to that issue, language and media are two essential aspects that support each other. Media, whether printed or electronic, really depends on language. It can be said that, language is the spirit of a media. Language supports almost all contents of a media. In the other side, language will be powerful if it is used in the appropriate media (Fitriani et al., 2020). It will affect many people and sometimes it may cause big difference and change to a society. In short, the combination of them will create great impact. To be more specific, the media that is still frequently used in this recent day is newspaper. The advance of technology also leads to the development of newspapers. In past, newspaper is only published in printed form. Because of the development of technology, people now can find various kinds of newspaper (Samsi et al., 2021). The printed and online form of newspaper are very common in this era. It makes people's access to get information becoming easier. In line with that, The New York Times, which is one of the oldest newspapers in USA and in the world, also adapt to the development of era. Even the management is still consistent to publish the printed version of the product, people can also get the online version of the newspaper. The newspaper expands its influence and tries to gain bigger attention whether in the scope of local or international market. In fact, the newspaper has gained many prestige awards, one of them of course is Pulitzer Prizes-the biggest winner in America.

From the facts, it can be concluded that the newspaper has big reputation not only in America, but also in the world. It can be imagined how big the power of the media is. It can convey message and information to the readers in the big scale. In other word, the newspaper has power and influence to affect many people. In the relation to discourse analysis, it is obvious that media and language are inseparable. It is interesting to observe the phenomena occurred in the newspapers especially in its relation to the language and discourse.

Besides, this work is also strongly related to the work of discourse analysis, especially critical discourse analysis. As stated previously, the data obtained are aimed to elucidate the appraisal framework in the article. Paltridge (2012) opined that discourse analysis is an approach to the analysis of language especially in its relation to the patterns of language and also between social-cultural contexts found across the texts. From this definition, it can be stated that the main point of discourse analysis is the study of interrelationship among some factors that relate each other. Besides, social-cultural context and texts become essential points in this issue. Meaning that, in this study, those two aspects are essential and inseparable (Msuya, 2020). In addition, Harris (1952) introduced the term discourse analysis as a way of analyzing connected speech and writing. He had two main interests, namely: the examination of language beyond the level of the sentence and the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic behavior. In this case, Harris examined the first aspect in most detail, aiming to provide a way for describing how language features are distributed within texts and the ways in which they are combined in particular kinds and styles of texts.

In line with that, (Schiffrin, Tannen, & Hamilton, n.d.) stated that discourse analysis is a rapidly evolving and growing study field. Meaning that, Current research in this field now flows

from numerous academic disciplines that are very different from one another. Included, of course, are the disciplines in which models for understanding, and methods for analyzing, discourse first developed, such as linguistics, anthropology, and philosophy. From this opinion, it can be clearly understood that this field of study is really challenging. It is a dynamics field of study and very interesting because it reaches all aspects and elements in every sector of human life. In this case, the discourse study found especially in analyzing appraisal framework, there is a strong relation between cultural aspect and writing. It is essential to bear in mind that the article is taken from a foreign newspaper. Therefore, there must be some differences in some aspects related to the cultural points. As stated by Hymes (1964) that different culture may have different ways to do something regarding languages. In this point, it can be considered that language, especially for its use, has very strong related to culture. It provides additional perspectives and paradigms specially to observe and analyze a case in different culture.

METHODOLOGY

This study was a qualitative study. The researcher obtained the data from the source of data and then tabulated the data on the table. After that, the data were analyzed descriptively because this research was a descriptive- qualitative research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From the article, it was obtained some data regarding appraisal system in the article. The article as the primary source of data was an opinion taken from The New York Times. The article was written by Paul Krugman entitled *Is America Becoming A Failed State?* Which was published on November 5th 2020. In this study, all aspects of appraisal framework namely attitude, graduation, and engagement are observed.

From the study, the data obtained as follows:

ATTITUDE

In the aspect of attitude, the data were taken from the article and were tabulated in the table 1 below:

TABLE 1. Realization of Attitude

Appraising Items	Attitude		
	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
As I write this, it seems extremely likely that Joe Biden has won the presidency	+		+
And he clearly received millions more votes than his opponent	+		
He can and should claim that he has been given a strong mandate to govern the nation.	+		+
But there are real questions about whether he will , in fact, be able to govern	—	—	
will remain in the hands of an extremist party that will sabotage Biden in every way it can.	—	—	
let's talk about just how unrepresentative the Senate is .	—		
The overweighted states tend to be much less urbanized than the	+		-

nation as a whole.			
And given the growing political divide between metropolitan and rural areas , this gives the Senate a strong rightward tilt.	—		
After all, Republicans controlled one or both chambers of Congress for three-quarters of Barack Obama's presidency, and we survived, didn't we?	+		
In fact, G.O.P. obstruction did a lot of damage even during the Obama years.	-		-
Republicans used hard ball tactics , including threats to cause a default on the national debt,			
to force a premature withdrawal of fiscal support that slowed the pace of economic recovery.	—		
I've estimated that without this de facto sabotage , the unemployment rate in 2014 might have been about two percentage points lower	+		
And the need for more spending is even more acute now than it was in 2011, when Republicans took control of the House .	—		—
Most immediately, the coronavirus is running wild , with new cases exceeding 100,000 a day and rising rapidly	—		
This is going to hit the economy hard , even if state and local governments don't impose new lockdowns.	—		—
We desperately need a new round of federal spending on health care, aid to the unemployed and businesses, and support for strapped state and local governments.	—		—
Reasonable estimates suggest that we should spend \$200 billion or more each month until a vaccine brings the pandemic to an end.	—		
I'd be shocked if a Senate still controlled by Mitch McConnell would agree to anything like this .	—	—	—
Even after the pandemic is over , we're likely to face both persistent economic weakness and a desperate need for more public investment.	+		+
But McConnell effectively blocked infrastructure spending even with Donald Trump in the White House . Why would he become more amenable with Biden in office?		+	
Now, spending isn't the only form of policy.	—		
Normally, there are many things a president can achieve for good (Obama) or evil (Trump) through executive action.		+	
In fact, during the summer a Democratic task force identified hundreds of things a President Biden could do without having to go through Congress.		+	
But here's where I worry about the role of a heavily partisan Supreme Court — a court shaped by McConnell's norm-breaking behavior, including the rushed confirmation of Amy Coney Barrett just days before the election.	—		
And I think there's a substantial chance that this court may behave like the Supreme Court in the 1930s , which kept blocking New Deal programs until F.D.R. threatened to add seats — something Biden wouldn't be able to do with a Republican-controlled Senate.	+	+	—
So, we are in big trouble .	-		
Trump's defeat would mean that we have, for the moment, avoided a plunge into authoritarianism — and yes, the stakes are that high, not just because of who Trump is, but also because the modern G.O.P. is so extremist and anti-democratic .			—
we would probably consider it on the edge of becoming a failed state	—		
that is, a state whose government is no longer able to exert effective control.		+	
But despite his apparent victory, the Republic remains in great danger .		—	

As described previously, the aspect of attitude can be divided into three parts, namely: affect, judgment, and appreciation. There are some data obtained from the article regarding this aspect. For the first example, “As I write this, it seems **extremely** likely that Joe Biden **has won** the presidency”. From that sentence, there are two sub-aspects of attitude that can be obtained, they are: affect and appreciation. From the sentence, some things can be analyzed. First, the affect sub aspect in the sentence. If it is analyzed thoroughly, it can be seen from the sentence that it consists of positive vibes. Meaning that, there are strong beliefs from the author that Biden will win the contestation. Besides, from the sentence, it indicates some things. First, it emphasizes the standing point of the writer. It can be clearly seen that the writer supports Biden. Therefore, the writer expresses his feelings and perception in one clear supporting sentence in his very beginning part of the article. It becomes the essential beginning to describe the whole feelings and opinions of the writer in the article (Tavassoli et al., 2019).

TABLE 2. Realization of Engagement

Appraising Items	Engagement	
	Monoglass	Heteroglass
As I write this, it seems extremely likely that Joe Biden has won the presidency		✓
And he clearly received millions more votes than his opponent	✓	
He can and should claim that he has been given a strong mandate to govern the nation.		✓
But there are real questions about whether he will , in fact, be able to govern	✓	
will remain in the hands of an extremist party that will sabotage Biden in every way it can.		✓
let’s talk about just how unrepresentative the Senate is .	✓	
The overweighted states tend to be much less urbanized than the nation as a whole.	✓	
And given the growing political divide between metropolitan and rural areas , this gives the Senate a strong rightward tilt.		✓
After all, Republicans controlled one or both chambers of Congress for three-quarters of Barack Obama’s presidency, and we survived, didn’t we?	✓	
In fact, G.O.P. obstruction did a lot of damage even during the Obama years.	✓	
Republicans used hard ball tactics , including threats to cause a default on the national debt, to force a premature withdrawal of fiscal support that slowed the pace of economic recovery.	✓	✓
I’ve estimated that without this de facto sabotage , the unemployment rate in 2014 might have been about two percentage points		✓

lower	
And the need for more spending is even more acute now than it was in 2011, when Republicans took control of the House.	✓
Most immediately, the coronavirus is running wild , with new cases exceeding 100,000 a day and rising rapidly	✓
This is going to hit the economy hard , even if state and local governments don't impose new lockdowns.	✓
We desperately need a new round of federal spending on health care, aid to the unemployed and businesses, and support for strapped state and local governments.	✓
Reasonable estimates suggest that we should spend \$200 billion or more each month until a vaccine brings the pandemic to an end.	✓
I'd be shocked if a Senate still controlled by Mitch McConnell would agree to anything like this.	✓
Even after the pandemic is over , we're likely to face both persistent economic weakness and a desperate need for more public investment.	✓
But McConnell effectively blocked infrastructure spending even with Donald Trump in the White House. Why would he become more amenable with Biden in office?	✓
Now, spending isn't the only form of policy.	✓
Normally, there are many things a president can achieve for good (Obama) or evil (Trump) through executive action.	✓
In fact, during the summer a Democratic task force identified hundreds of things a President Biden could do without having to go through Congress.	✓
But here's where I worry about the role of a heavily partisan Supreme Court — a court shaped by McConnell's norm-breaking behavior, including the rushed confirmation of Amy Coney Barrett just days before the election.	✓
And I think there's a substantial chance that this court may behave like the Supreme Court in the 1930s , which kept blocking New Deal programs until F.D.R. threatened to add seats — something Biden wouldn't be able to do with a Republican-controlled Senate.	✓
So we are in big trouble.	✓
Trump's defeat would mean that we have, for the moment, avoided a plunge into authoritarianism — and yes, the stakes are that high, not just because of who Trump is, but	✓

also because the modern G.O.P. is so extremist and anti-democratic.	
But our skewed electoral system means that Trump's party is still in a position to hobble, perhaps cripple, the next president's ability to deal with the huge epidemiological, economic and environmental problems we face.	✓
we would probably consider it on the edge of becoming a failed state	✓
that is, a state whose government is no longer able to exert effective control.	✓
But despite his apparent victory, the Republic remains in great danger.	✓

TABLE 2. Realization of Engagement

Appraising Items	Graduation	
	Focus	Force
The overweighted states tend to be much less urbanized than the nation as a whole.		Force Value (-)
In fact, G.O.P. obstruction did a lot of damage even during the Obama years.		force value (+)
And the need for more spending is even more acute now than it was in 2011, when Republicans took control of the House.		force value (+)
Reasonable estimates suggest that we should spend \$200 billion or more each month until a vaccine brings the pandemic to an end.		Force value (+)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In the article, there are many appraisal systems used by the author. The aspects of appraisal that can be found in the article such as: attitude, graduation, and engagement. In the aspect of attitude, it can be divided into three sub aspects such as: affect, judgement, and appreciation. From the findings, the author frequently uses attitude aspect and the sub aspect that is frequently found is affect.

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A Study on Moral Values Represented in *Shawshank Redemption* Movie

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzed Shawshank Redemption movie, a movie by Frank Darabont. This movie told about the struggling of Andy Dufresne who was accused of the murder of his wife and her affair. This research focused on moral value of the movie. The methodology of this research is descriptive qualitative method. This study aims to found the moral values of Shawshank Redemption movie. Documentation method was used to collect the data and descriptive analysis technique to analyze the data. The results of this study are the moral values found in the Shawshank Redemption movie; honestly, hard work, unconditional love and kindness, compassion, and co-operation. Then hard work as the most dominant moral value appears in the Shawshank Redemption movie, because this moral value often occurs in this movie.

Keywords: Shawshank Redemption; movie; and moral value

INTRODUCTION

Moral value describes the values associated with good and bad deeds that guide human life in general, values that can encourage people to act or do something, and are a source of motivation for humans to live life by behaving well. Banerjee (2012, p. 57) states that moral values are what we hope to become role models and guidelines for the children in our environment because children pay attention to us and imitate us as adults when they want to determine right and wrong feelings and action.

Therefore, our values and morals as humans become a reflection of our spirituality. Moral is a behavior that must be applied to each individual to be able to socialize with neighbors or associations properly and to establish respect. Therefore, it is imperative that parents and the environment instill morals from childhood so that our future generations will become children with good morals and can be accepted well in the wider community.

Shawshank Redemption is 1994 American drama movie directed by Frank Darabont and produced by Niki Marvin, starring by Tim Robbins as Andy Dufresne and Morgan Freeman as Red. This film was adapted by a novella by Stephen King entitled *Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption*. This movie tells about a young man named Andy Dufresne who is a banker who spent his life in Shawshank State Prison for twenty years. While in prison Andy befriended a senior inmate named Red who helped him to fight to escape from the prison.

The study on moral values has been discussed by Elya Susana entitled "Moral Value in Charlotte Bronte's Novel *Jane Eyre*". She finds some moral values of the novel, she explains the three moral values of humans with three characters, first is the relationship between humans and themselves, with society and with God. Moral values that humans have when

dealing with themselves are patience, sincerity, responsibility, self-control, honesty, hard work, hatred, regret, hypocrisy, hatred and revenge. Then the relationship with the community or society is kinship, loyalty, mutual cooperation, and harmony. And the last relationship with God, namely, not prejudice, obedience and always being grateful (Susana, 2018).

This study provides an analysis about moral values in Frank Darabont's movie *Shawshank Redemption*. Moral value is generally defined as message that is conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event. That is why the focus of the analysis is the moral values in *Shawshank Redemption* movie with two objective studies; to find out the moral values in *Shawshank Redemption* movie and to find out the most dominant moral values that appearing in *Shawshank Redemption* movie.

LITERATURE REVIEW

MOVIE

Movie or usually called as film is a combination of art or literature with industry because movie is a meeting between business people in the film industry with artists and actors to form a literary work that can be enjoyed by many people. Apart from aesthetics and commerce, movie is recognized as a unique and powerful art and literary form because it is equivalent to drama, music, painting, and even sculpture. (Petrie & Boggs, 2012, p. 3).

Movie or motion picture has the similar form of expression as other literature but movie is the most expensive literary art in the process. Movie is classified as a visual art because of its volume, mass, shape and line. Movie is similar to the art of photography because of the light and shadow in it. Movie is similar to sculpture in that it manipulates three-dimensional space. Movie is also similar to the art of dance because it contains moving images that contain complex rhythms. Movie is similar to the art of poetry in that it uses parable communication such as metaphors. The last movie is similar to drama and novel, because movie communicates through action, gestures, speech and dialogue. Movie expands and can take us to a different time space (Petrie & Boggs, 2012, p. 3).

ELEMENT IN MOVIE

Elements in the movie are very important to build and develop the story in the movie to be more real and can be enjoyed properly and clearly. Klarer (2013, p. 14) states that fictional literature such as novels, films and dramas have important elements. These are plot, character, narrative perspective, and setting.

Characters in literary works can be presented as individuals with certain types. Characters that are displayed in literary works have only one particular characteristic or character, which are called flat characters, while round characters describe types with more than one or complex features or characteristics (Klarer, 2013, p. 17).

Narrative perspective is also called point of view. Point of view in a literature is how the writer characterizes the actors, time and atmosphere in a story. He categorized point of views in three positions; first is omniscient point of view or as a third person point of view. Characteristically using the word "she" and "he". The second is first-person narration or

minor characters, using “I” or “we” perspective. And the last one is a figural narrative situation, through figures acting in fictional literature (Klarer, 2013, p. 20-21).

Setting is also an aspect that needs to be analyzed in fiction. Setting describes the location, social environment and time period in which the action in the story takes place (Klarer, 2013, p. 25). In the *Shawshank Redemption* movie, the story takes place in 1947 in a prison called the Shawshank State Penitentiary.

Plot means a series of stories that occur from the beginning to the end, the plot consists of events in the whole story that are chronological, sequential and must be related. According to (Klarer, 2013, p. 15) the ideal plot line includes four consecutive sections; exposition as first part or introducing all the characters and providing an overview or background of a story, complication is when problems and conflicts arise then eventually come to climax, climax or turning point is the highest point in a story and the last one is resolution when the problems are resolved.

MOVIE AS MEDIA LEARNING IN EDUCATION

Media technology providing various forms of self-expression. The purpose of educational media is to increase creativity, think better, and communicative abilities because today's educational media is described as a tool or process of learning development with the help of media (Ferodov, 2015, p. 5).

One example of media for education is movie. Movie is one type of audio-visual media that involves sound as a sense of hearing and moving images as a sense of sight. A movie can be interpreted as a story that is broadcast in the form of a moving image using sounds that support making the story livelier and more interesting for all to watch. Through movie, we can find out things that are sometimes impossible for us to happen in the real world. Movies can increase our knowledge with many things. For example, movies explain the process of the universe. Movies can also take us to the world of the past by presenting historical events that occurred in the past.

Movies are very effective as learning media for anyone because this media is quite interesting and easy because in addition to getting knowledge, watching movies can also entertain the audience, therefore watching movies is a fun and not boring learning activity. Nowadays we can easily watch movies on television or on the internet, we don't have to go to the cinema because we can download and even stream paid movies from the internet like *Netflix*.

MORAL VALUE

In Indonesian, the word moral is translated as rules of decency or a term used to determine the boundaries of the nature of another role, will, opinion or limits on actions that can be said to be right, wrong, good or bad. The words moral and ethics have the same meaning, namely habit. Moral can be defined as values and norms that serve as guidelines for a person or group or organization in regulating their behavior. Thien & Tu (2019, p. 564) states that without having morality, humans as social beings will not last long because morality reflects the rules of behavior of each individual related to the rules and standards of good and bad actions and behavior.

Moral is closely related to the values taught by religion and culture. All religions in the world generally teach the same moral values to their followers, namely to always do well with oneself, as well as with other people and obey God. Thien & Tu (2019, p. 564) states

that no human being is born perfectly, therefore humans must train themselves and perfect their morals to become good humans because morality is the most useful thing in life.

Moral values are used to improve and promote correct moral education and apply healthy morals to individuals with good behavior. Therefore, moral values are very important to be introduced and applied to society (George & Uyangga, 2014, p. 41).

Moral values are taught to be developed in moral education as certain valuable qualities that are useful in building good and healthy character. Moral values are values that are essential to determine human perceptions of moral consciousness in society. Moral values that must be in the soul of an individual in social life are honesty, respect, patience, responsibility, obedience, integrity, respect, hard work, loyalty, justice, equality and tolerance (George & Uyangga, 2014, p. 41)

Values are the rules by which we make decisions about right and wrong (Siddiqui, 2011, p. 2). In general, the notion of value is a thought that sulks and guides human life in useful things, namely what is considered right, good, important, beautiful and worthy. Values are also a reflection of people's lives and guidelines to build good social interactions. More than that, even values can be a reflection and a picture of the life and order of society that help each other to build their social order.

People who have no value in their lives will act and behave arbitrarily and tend to hurt the feelings of others. Hitler as one example, he may believe that certain religions and races are not better and inferior. He or she may feel powerful and strongest about beliefs and act out violence and hatred. Then people will ask, does the Hitler have any value? Which means whether the Hitler has good life values such as equal moral wisdom, honesty, responsibility, compassion, and respect (Kirschenbaum, 2013, p. 177).

Moral values are related to human emotions and fundamental human experiences that inform us in many ways. Emotions in humans do not have good and bad qualities; emotions can be interpreted into positive emotions and negative emotions that help humans to motivate them to behave that are considered good or bad (Thien & Tu, 2019, p. 572).

Moral values are a necessity and obligation that children and students must have in their lives because knowing and applying moral values can help them face the tough life as adults. Invaluable service or kindness born of moral values such as feeding a hungry person, helping people cross the road when they can't, or sharing sadness and comforting someone who is sad (Banerjee, 2012, p. 57).

Important to know the types of moral values as well so that we have guidelines before doing something. Banerjee (2012, p. 57) states that there are seven top moral values that can serve and help society if students apply these seven moral values; unconditional love and kindness, honesty, hard work, respect for others, co-operation, compassion, and forgiveness.

a. Unconditional love and kindness.

Love must be unconditional but not detrimental to others, love here is not loved like a couple but love for fellow living beings. If we love someone with good intentions then other people will love us too. By having a lot of love then goodness will always be with us and there will be no evil (Banerjee, 2012, p. 57).

b. Honesty

Students and children should be taught that lying or dishonesty and cheating are inappropriate behavior because dishonesty has no future benefit. A person who likes to lie and is dishonest will only cause bad consequences for himself or herself and even for others.

c. Hard work.

The success that humans get is mostly from effort and hard work and then a little motivation. This does not mean that students are encouraged to cheat on exams, they should study hard to get perfect scores instead of using shortcuts (Banerjee, 2012, p. 57).

d. Respect for other

Respect is appreciating all the difference. Banerjee (2012, p. 57) states that in today's society, many of them are too competitive and have the heart to hurt others for their personal gain. Therefore, respect for others is very important; respect for differences in race and religion, gender, and unequal lifestyles.

e. Co-operation

Cooperation is needed as social beings. When there is no cooperation, it will not get the maximum result for everyone, but it will benefit some selfish people. Therefore, everyone needs to work together to achieve common goals (Banerjee, 2014, p. 58).

f. Compassion

People who have their compassionate nature will be more sensitive and understand the needs of others, they will help people in need such as helping the poor, giving food to hungry people, or even unhappiness (Banerjee, 2012, p. 58).

g. Forgiveness

God teaches us to be generous to forgive enemies or people who hurt our feelings or physically. If we are reluctant to forgive others, there will always be feelings of anger in us and even a sense of revenge (Banerjee, 2012, p. 58).

From the discussion above the researchers can conclude that moral values cannot be created in an instant, but it must take time to make people aware of moral values. Starting with the environment and interaction with the community there, and also teaching moral values in schools is very important with existing values such as respecting differences, carrying out orders or responsibilities, and avoiding prohibitions created in that environment. By paying attention and guiding and behaving based on certain aspects in the community, someone will behave well and be able to please others and one.

METHODOLOGY

In conducting this research, the researchers used descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative researchers collect information and data by themselves by observing behavior, interviewing, and examining documents. Qualitative researchers do not usually use questionnaires. They do not send instruments to others, and do not need to take individuals to the laboratory to obtain data (Creswell, 2014, p. 234).

The primary data source is from the object *Shawshank Redemption* movie that directed by Frank Darabont and the secondary data taken from several types of literary books and journals related to the object of research, the data sources used provide real and up-to-date information. The researchers used the documentation method as a way to collect data and descriptive analysis technique to analyze the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researchers analyzed element and moral values in *Shawshank Redemption* movie. The description of the elements and moral values:

ELEMENT IN *SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION* MOVIE

There are thirteen characters played in *Shawshank Redemption* movie. They are categorized into three groups. The first one is protagonist; Andy Dufresne, played by Tim Robbins. Andy was a young deputy director of a bank who was accused of the murder of his wife and her affair. The second is antagonist; Warden Samuel Norton, Captain Byron Hadley, and Bogs Diamond. The third is supporting character; Ellis Boyd Redding, Brooks Hatlen, Floyd, Snooze, Heywood, Ernie, New fat prisoner, Tommy Williams, and a District Attorney.

The story or the plot of this movie begins when Andy Dufresne, an educated young man and deputy director of a bank, became the accused for the murder of his wife and her affair. Even though Andy explained everything according to the facts, everyone did not believe it and the prosecutor demanded that he was sentenced to double life imprisonment. The complication section is when Andy started to get noticed by Bobs, a leader in a homosexual group at the Shawshank prison named The Sisters. The Sisters liked Andy and often tried to harass Andy. The climax of this movie is when Mr. Norton killed Tommy because he didn't want Andy to get out of prison because he wanted to continue to take advantage of Andy to continue his corrupt actions. The resolution of this movie is when Andy finally released from prison through a wall he had punctured for nearly 20 years, Andy crawled through a 500 yard long human sewage pipe. Before Andy escaped from prison he uncovered all the crimes of Mr. Norton, which were often corruption and murder cases in prison. This made Mr. Norton scared and depressed so he decided to commit suicide. Finally, Andy can live according to his dreams, which is to live quietly by the beach on an island called Zihuatanejo in Mexico.

There is a special character in this *Shawshank Redemption* movie, he is Red. Besides being an old prisoner and friendly with Andy, Red is also a narrator in this movie.

All the scenes in the *Shawshank Redemption* movie take place inside the Shawshank prison, but the researchers found certain rooms in the Shawshank prison and also the place before Andy was in prison and after Andy was released; in a court, in a bus, in Shawshank prison, on the roof of the prison, in the laundry room, in the library, the prison grounds, on the beach in Zihuatanejo Mexico.

MORAL VALUE IN *SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION* MOVIE

1. Honestly

The researchers found scene and dialogues that show honestly in the *Shawshank Redemption* Movie:

Andy said the truth during the trial in court. He said all his feelings when he found out that his wife was having an affair. Before the shooting incident Andy said that they had fought and his wife wanted a divorce in Reno but Andy didn't want to. Andy got angry and went to some bars and got drunk, then he came to his wife's house and watched her make love and get shot. That's what led Andy to become a defendant for his wife's murder. But he still said honestly and according to the fact that he did not shoot his wife and her affair. Even though whatever he said was never believed by anyone in court and he got 2 times life in prison

D.A : When they arrived, you went up to the house and murdered them?

Andy : No. I was sobering up. I realized she wasn't worth it. I decided to let her m have her quickie divorce.

D.A : Quickie divorce indeed. A .38 caliber divorce, wrapped in a handtowel to

muffle the shots, isn't that what you mean? And then you shot her lover!

Andy : I did not. I got back in the car and drove home to sleep it off. Along the way I stopped and threw my gun into the Royal River. I feel I've been very clear on this point. (Marvin, N. (Producer) & Darabont, F. (Director). (1994). Shawshank Redemption. Performed 00:03:19 – 00:03:44).

2. Compassion

The researchers found scene and dialogues that show compassion in the *Shawshank Redemption* Movie:

During his first year in prison, Andy was very quiet and closed until finally he met Red. One day Andy volunteered with Red and his friends to renovate the roof of the prison and got a cigarette as a wage. It was at that time that Andy listened to the conversation of a guard named Mr. Handley with other police. They talked about taxes and Andy offered to help him get him tax free. As his salary, Andy only asked for a bottle of beer for each of his co-workers or fellow volunteers. Thanks to Andy, the inmates who volunteered to coat the roof of the prison in the summer were able to enjoy cold beer during recess. Even Mr. Hedley became friendly to all of them and they had a beer with the other policemen on guard.

Andy : ... I'd only ask three beers apiece for my co-workers, if that seems fair.

Trout : (guffawing) Co-workers! Get him! That's rich, ain't it? Co-workers...

Andy : I think a nan working outdoors feels more like a man if he can have a bottle of suds. That's only my opinion. (Marvin, N. (Producer) & Darabont, F. (Director). (1994). Shawshank Redemption. Performed 00:36:45-00:37:05)

3. Co-operation

The researchers found scene and dialogues that show co-operation in the *Shawshank Redemption* Movie:

Humans are taught to cooperate in achieving a goal and not be selfish. Banerjee (2012:57) states that everyone needs to work together to achieve common goals.

Red as the narrator explained that Andy had succeeded in making the best prison library in New England. In achieving that success Andy did not work alone, because there was cooperation between Andy and his friends

Red (V.O.) : By the year Kennedy was shot, Andy had transformed a broom closet smelling of turpentine into the best prison library in New England. (Marvin, N. (Producer) & Darabont, F. (Director). (1994). Shawshank Redemption. Performed 01:17:52 – 01:18:00)

4. Unconditional love and kindness

The researchers found scene and dialogues that show unconditional love and kindness in the *Shawshank Redemption* Movie:

When Andy was hospitalized because he was beaten by the sisters, Red and his friends wanted to give a warm welcome when Andy returned from the hospital so that Andy would feel happy. They agreed to find rocks as a gift for Andy, because Andy really likes stones as his hobby of sharpening stones

Red : I'm thinkin' Andy could use a nice welcome back when he gets out of the infirmary.

Heywood: Sounds good to us. Figure we owe him for the beer.

Red : Man likes to play chess. Let's get him some rocks. (Marvin, N. (Producer) & Darabont, F. (Director). (1994). *Shawshank Redemption*. Performed 00:45:56 – 00:46:13).

5. Hard work

The researchers found scene and dialogues that show hard work the *Shawshank Redemption* Movie:

Andy wanted to find a new book for the Shawshank prison library, Andy had intended to solicit funds from the warden and his friends laugh at him because they know the warden will never give funds. It was true what Brooks said if the warden wouldn't give the donation. After being rejected by the chief warden, Andy had intended to write a letter requesting funds to the State Council. Andy planned to send one letter every week. Andy kept sending letters even though there was no reply.

Andy : Still, I'd like to try, with your permission. I'll send a letter a week. They can't ignore me forever.

Norton : They sure can, but you write your letters if it makes you happy. I'll even mail 'em for you, how's that? (Marvin, N. (Producer) & Darabont, F. (Director). (1994). *Shawshank Redemption*. Performed 00:55:37 – 00:56:00)

THE MOST DOMINANT MORAL VALUES APPEARING IN THE *SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION* MOVIE

Something that is said to be dominant is something that is stronger, more numerous, and powerful compared others. Jakobson (in Osadchuk, 2018:17) states that the word dominant refers to one of the most important, elaborate, and productive things. Something that is dominant can be interpreted as a special component in a literary work¹. Therefore, the most dominant moral values appearing in the *Shawshank Redemption* movie that can be found is hard work, because it is the moral value that often occurred in this movie. Several actions that indicate this are contained in some scenes, as follows:

1. Hard work and never gives up can be seen when Andy wanted to renovate the library in prison and get new books. The first thing Andy did was try to ask for donations from the head of the prison but he refused, then Andy tried to send a letter once a week for 6 years. Until finally Andy was able to reach his hopes with hard work and perseverance that never gave up on renovating the library and even making it the best prison library in New England.

Red (V.O.) : By the year Kennedy was shot, Andy had transformed a broom closet smelling of turpentine into the best prison library in New England. (Marvin, N. (Producer) & Darabont, F. (Director). (1994). *Shawshank Redemption*. Performed 01:17:52 – 01:18:00)

2. When Brooks was declared free from prison, he actually had no purpose in life anymore, but he still worked hard to live his boring life because he was very old.

Brooks (V.O.): It's hard work. I try to keep up, but my hands hurt most of the time. I don't think the store manager likes me very much.

(Marvin, N. (Producer) & Darabont, F. (Director). (1994).
Shawshank Redemption. performed 01:02:28 – 01:02:40)

3. When Andy had been imprisoned for exactly 19 years, he found someone who can be a witness that he never killed his wife and her affair. Andy found a new hope there that he could get out of prison with the help of a witness. Andy was very excited and worked hard to tell and convince the chief warden of this matter but the warden never listened to him and killed Tommy as a witness because he didn't want Andy to get out of jail.

Andy : *It wouldn't matter. With Tommy's testimony, I can get a new trial.*

Norton : *That's assuming Blatch is even still there. Chances are excellent he'd be released by now. Excellent.*

Andy : *They'd have his last known address. Names of relatives... (Norton shakes his head) Well it's a chance. Isn't it? How can you be so obtuse? (Marvin, N. (Producer) & Darabont, F. (Director). (1994).
Shawshank Redemption. Performed 01:32:52 – 01:33:00)*

4. Losing a witness who can help prove Andy innocent and able to get out of prison made Andy sad but he did not lose hope of remaining free from prison. He worked hard and did not give up on making holes as a shortcut to get out of prison using only a small chisel hammer, because of his hard work and the hope that Andy could finally be free from prison, to get out of prison Andy took 20 years to perforated a long wall. Of course, this required extraordinary perseverance and hard work that never gave up, he crawled through the human sewage pipe 500 yards or the equivalent of a football field.

Red (V.O.) : *Andy crawled to freedom through five hundred yards of shit-smelling foulness I can't even imagine. Or maybe I just don't want to.*

Red (V.O.) : *Five hundred yards. The length of five football fields. Just shy of half a mile. (Marvin, N. (Producer) & Darabont, F. (Director). (1994).
Shawshank Redemption. Performed 01:59:20 – 02:00:30)*

These moral values are very important to be applied in real life. They have a good and useful contribution to real life for both students and society. The moral value of honesty contributes important to students and society because they must have the value of honesty to become a good human being. For example, students must be honest in taking exams, they must not cheat. Another moral value that makes an important contribution to students and society is hard work and co-operation, because without hard work and cooperation, humans will tend to be lazy and reluctant to achieve their goals. For example, students have to work hard by studying hard and persevering to get perfect scores and pass the exams. In addition to working hard for themselves, co-operation is very important because as social beings must work together to succeed together or complete work together. For example, students need to work together in doing picket cleaning the classroom. They all divide the tasks so that the work is completed quickly. Compassion and unconditional love and kindness also have important contribution to students and society. For example, when classmates do not bring food supplies, then by having moral value compassion they will share their lunches with friends who do not bring it. Examples of unconditional love and kindness contributions when

a friend is sick then we will visit them, another example when a friend is having a birthday or passing an exam then we will give congratulations and gifts.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the research, the research concludes that there are five moral values that found in *Shawshank Redemption* movie. Those are honestly, compassion, co-operation, hard work, and unconditional love & kindness. Hard work as the most dominant moral values appearing in the *Shawshank Redemption* movie, because it is the moral value that often occurred in this movie. The moral value of honesty was seen when Andy told the truth and was in accordance with the facts while in court. Compassion was seen when Andy managed to give his colleague a bottle of beer and helped then taught Tommy how to read for his test. Co-operation was seen when Andy and his friends worked together to make the best prison library in New England. Hard work was seen when Andy wanted to renovate the prison library he worked hard and diligently to keep sending letters to the government for 6 years. Unconditional love and kindness seen when Andy was in the hospital, his friends gave gifts.

The dominant moral values that often appear in *Shawshank Redemption* movies is hard work; Andy had high hopes and kept working hard never gave up to renovate and make the best prison library in New England. Brooks hopes to see Jake every time he finished work and he still tried to work hard even though his hand hurts. Andy found great hope when he found a witness who could testify that he was innocent, he worked hard to convince Mr. Norton about this even though still failed. Andy did not lose hope of getting out of prison. He worked hard for nearly twenty years to punch holes in the walls.

Watching movies is one of the interesting activities and tends to be liked by everyone because it is not boring. In addition to entertainment, watching movies can also help us increase our knowledge of many things. One of which we can get a life lesson called moral values from movies. Every movie always provides positive messages that viewers need to imitate in their daily lives. Moral values must be taught from childhood by parents and the environment even at school. By learning and having knowledge about moral values, children and students in schools will behave properly.

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Semiotics Analysis on Historical Memes in Eno Bening's Tweet Replies

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled Semiotics Analysis on Historical Memes in Eno Bening's Tweet Replies. The study concerns with all the way the researchers explore the meaning of representamen/signs on either non-verbal and verbal data of historical memes in Eno Bening's tweet replies. The method used in this paper is descriptive qualitative analysis where the researchers describe the meaning of the memes. The researchers also use semiotics analysis proposed by Pierce's semiotic analysis (1994) in order to discover the interpretation of meaning implied in the memes. From the analysis, the researchers conclude that the historical memes in Eno Bening's tweet replies mostly used to retell a story of historical events that happened in the past. Furthermore, memes are also used to criticize, give an opinion and also satirize a historical event.

Keywords: Semiotics, Meme, Media Social, Twitter, Peirce's Semiotic Triad

INTRODUCTION

Semiotics is a study of the function of sign systems (A'la, 2011). Semiotics was developed by a Swiss Linguist named Ferdinand de Saussure. Saussure believes that a sign consists of 2 parts. Those are 'signifier' and 'signified'. Signifier is physical form of a sign while signified is the concept that signifier refers to. Based on Saussure's concept, Peirce adds that signifier consists of 3 types which are Icon, Symbol and Index. Therefore, this study is capable to analyze things that contain a sign. Sign itself can be realized by words, images, sounds, acts, etc. However, those things are not able to be identified as signs if people have not invested a meaning to them. Human uses the sign in many ways to express what he or she thinks and communicate to others such as talking in his or her language, telling vehicles to go or stop by using traffic light, sending an idea through meme, and so on. Meme has become popular to be used as a new form of communication in social media since it mostly reflects common issues humorously. Meme is the representation of human interest or common issue like the story, life experiences, education, and even religion realized through a picture and text or even a video (Handayani, et al, 2016). It is usually used to deliver a joke made by memer or meme creator. However, by the development of meme, many people use it to criticize, send opinions, advertise, giving a positive vibe or warm vibe and so on. Therefore, meme is not always supposed to be funny. There are types of memes such as dank meme which is related to hilarious nonsensical meme, historical meme, a meme that deals with historical events, political meme that deals with political issues and so on.

Historical memes in Eno Bening's tweet replies are used to be the data. Eno Bening is a social media strategist and an Indonesian YouTube content creator who frequently reviews the memes

that his fans and viewers send to him through his social medias such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter on his videos. The following is the example of the data:



FIGURE 1. A meme posted by Hidayanto Luthfi on July 27, 2020.

The meme above is considered as historical meme since it contains a historical event. The meme tells that Prof. DR. Moestopo joined the war against Britain forces in Surabaya although he is a doctor.

Some previous studies on memes have been conducted by several scholars among of them are Asih (2016) "A Semiotic Analysis of the Advertisement of Bukalapak Compared to Tokopedia And Elevenia". In her study, she explains that the customers are interested more to access a website that gives secure concept than a concept that show goods with a low price. Next is "Analisis Semiotika Meme 'Profesi yang Tidak Dapat Work From Home' Selama Pandemi Covid-19" by Widiastuti, dkk (2020). The study found that the memes are political critics to the government. Afterward, a thesis by Nazareta (2017) from Universitas Dian Nuswantoro entitled "Semiotics Analysis of Oriflame Catalogue". The thesis explains that by using cheerful good-looking models and a good tagline, the advertiser can convince the customers that its products have good quality. In so doing, based on those previous studies, this present study focuses on the implied meaning on historical memes in Eno Bening's tweet replies in order to enlighten the implied meaning of the memes.

Historical meme is chosen to be the primary data of this study since it is able to make people to represent, criticize, explain, argue historical events creatively and it is very popular to be used recently in social media to express what users or people think. Furthermore, memes in Eno Bening's tweet replies are chosen since the memes are various and the tweet was a meme submission place for historical memes only. The followers reply it with memes and they mostly use meme formats which each format has its own function such as to emphasize something, conduct similarity of 2 things or more, to compare things, to criticize a topic and so on. Therefore, Semiotics analysis is used to analyze the representations and the meanings of signs that appear or are used on memes in Rumah Lelang #MemeIndonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

SEMIOTICS

The Semiotic Triad or Peirce's Semiotic Triad is the concept of interaction and relationship between the representamen, interpretant and object. The Peirce's Triad diagram is shown in Figure 2. Peirce sees representamen, interpretant, object are parts of sign. Each point in the triangle is

dependent. representamen is a form of a sign. And then interpretant is an understanding or sense in mind of observer. Lastly, object is a referent of a sign, to which it refers to.

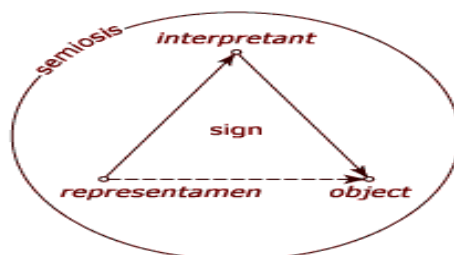


FIGURE 2. Peirce's Semiotic Triad Model

MEME

The term 'meme' is originally described as a unit of cultural information such as behavior, idea and fashion that is imitated and spread from person to person within a culture. However, in internet culture, memes are used to refer to many things such as video, images, person, event and so on. Therefore, in the internet, meme is able to be described as an emerging form of discourse which is prevalently shared through social media, forums and general internet culture (Chandler, 2013). The internet meme becomes really popular since it is able to be a joke, satire, and a media to express what the internet users think. It is commonly made from images, videos, texts or combination of them. According to Chandler, the development and history of the meme concept are able to be divided into two epochs which are memes understood as theoretical unit of cultural transmission and memes understood as particular Internet artifacts.

HISTORICAL MEME

Historical meme is basically a meme that uses historical event as a joke (Fauzian, 2019). To understand the historical meme, people need an acknowledgement of the event that its maker wants to deliver. The meme commonly has at least one hint of a historical event. It can be setting of the event, characters that appear in the event and so on.

METHODOLOGY

The descriptive qualitative method is used in this study in order to be a tool to elaborate the Semiotic analysis and the meaning of memes in Eno Bening's tweet replies. In addition, the findings of this study are served in descriptions, not percentages. Meanwhile, in collecting the data, the researchers chose Eno Bening's tweet on his Twitter account on July 27, 2020 purposively. Furthermore, the source of the data in this study is memes in tweet replies on Eno Bening's Twitter account in July 27, 2020. Eno Bening is a social media strategist and also a content creator on YouTube. He frequently makes a video where he is reviewing memes that his

viewers submitted. For the data analysis, the researchers employ semiotics analysis framework by Pierce (1994) as the approach of this study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the findings are discussed through their analysis that covers non-verbal and verbal data analysis. The sub-chapter shows how the data examined and elaborated, so the meaning of the memes was obtained. The non-verbal and verbal data in the memes were analyzed based on Peirce's Semiotic Triad (1931-58). The data has passed the semiotic process which considers the Representamen, Object and Interpretant. The non-verbal data was selected by considering how support the sign is to observer's interpretation. The non-verbal data was marked (1, 2, 3, and so on) while verbal data was marked (a, b, c, and so on). The detailed explanation is able to be seen below.


Data 1




The first data is a meme about Prof. DR. Moestopo that was posted by Hidayanto Luthfi on Twitter on July 27, 2020. It can be seen in the figure 2 below:



The expression that is shown in Figure 7 draws Prof. DR. Moestopo is thinking about using gun to kill British soldiers. The way he is looking at the gun makes it clear that he is thinking to use gun to kill the British soldier. The gesture that is shown in Figure 7 shows Prof. DR. Moestopo is preparing the gun to be used. The last non-verbal data that is found is a coat that Prof. DR. Moestopo wears, that type of coat is usually worn by the scientist or doctor. Therefore, the man could be either doctor or scientist. Furthermore, the background shows that Prof. DR. Moestopo is in a treatment room. Therefore, it can be said that Prof. DR. Moestopo who is either the doctor or the scientist is about to use the gun to kill British soldiers.

TABLE 1. Non-verbal analysis of the meme of Prof. DR. Moestopo

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1		Thinking, wondering, blanking.	The man thinking about using the gun to kill british soldiers.

2		Preparing the gun.	The man is going to use the gun.
3		A scientist or doctor Coat	The man is either doctor or scientist
4		Background, doctor room, treatment room	Prof. DR. Moestopo is in a treatment room

The first verbal data which is “British expeditionary forces attacking Surabaya” explains the setting of the meme. It shows the event that is happening now. From there, it can be said that the event happens during the attack of British expeditionary forces in Surabaya. Then, “Prof. DR. Moestopo:” who is actually an Indonesian hero shows that person is involved in the event. The mark (:) in “Prof. DR. Moestopo:” shows the action or the dialogue of the character which means that the participation of Prof. DR. Moestopo is explained by the picture or the non-verbal data. “I’m a healer, but...” shows the intention of the character. The word ‘but’ shows the contrary of the clause before which is “I’m a healer”. The title of Moestopo which is DR. and a clause “I’m a healer” support that in summary, Prof. DR. Moestopo who actually is a doctor is going to kill the British soldiers during the attack of British expeditionary forces in Surabaya even though it is not his duty as a doctor.

TABLE 2. Verbal analysis of the meme of Prof. DR. Moestopo

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1	British expeditionary forces attacking Surabaya.	Environment situation, what is happening now.	The event happens during the attack of British expeditionary forces in Surabaya.
2	Prof. DR. Moestopo:	The name of a person, an Indonesian hero.	The guy with that name involved in the event.
3	I’m a healer, but...	intention	The guy is about to kill the British soldiers which is not his duty as a healer or a doctor.

The scene in the meme was taken from episode 21 of After War Gundam X when the ship was attacked by their enemy. The crews grabbed their weapon including the doctor in order to prevent

the attack of the enemy. To sum up, the creator wants to tell to the viewers that even though Prof. DR. Moestopo is a doctor, he also participated to a fight against the British expeditionary forces who were attacking Surabaya




Data 2

The second data is a meme of Italy in Axis that was posted by dulhobbs on Twitter on July 27, 2020. The meme is illustrated in the figure below.



The expression that is shown in Figure 8 tells that Italy is depressed about the situation of Axis. The hand gesture in Figure 8 can be interpreted as a peace sign or symbol which has a meaning that Italy is neutral or Italy does not want to deal with the situation of the Axis. The low opacity of Italy that is shown in second box of Figure 8 draws that Italy is fading away which means Italy is about to leave the Axis. The last is a paved way with plants at each side of the way in the last box. It tells that Italy has already left from the place. Therefore, it can be said that Italy is depressed about the situation of the Axis and does not want to deal with that. Then Italy chooses to leave the Axis.

TABLE 3. Non-verbal analysis of the meme of Italy in Axis

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1		Blank, depressed, confusion.	Italy is depressed about what is situation in Axis
2		Peace sign	Italy does not want to deal with the situation of the Axis.
3		Fading	Italy is about to leave the place.

4		Road, the background of the image	Italy disappeared or left.
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The phrase “Italy in Axis” tells about the setting of the meme or the event that is happening in the meme. Axis is an alliance of Nazi, Japan and Italy that was established in 1939. Therefore, “Italy in Axis” tells that the event happens when Italia was in the Axis.

TABLE 4 . Verbal analysis of the meme of Italy in Axis

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1	Italy in Axis	Environment situation, what is happening now.	The event happens when Italia is incorporated with Axis.

According to knowyourmeme.com, the meme indicates someone leaving a confusing or aggressive situation. To sum up, the meme maker wants to tell that Italy left Axis because Italy does not want to deal with the situation that Axis faces. The situation here is the Allied invasion to Axis members. In the history, Italy left the Axis and switched side to the Allies since the Allies had successfully invaded Italy on September 3, 1943.

Data 3



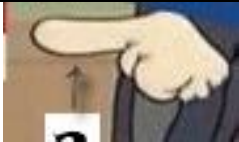




The third data is a meme of Indonesia National Revolution that was posted by RafiHermanzz on Twitter on July 27, 2020. Below is the figure of the meme.



The National flags that appear in Figure 9 show that the characters represent the countries that appear in the meme. The gesture of pointed finger with closed hand tells Netherlands is pointing at Indonesia. The gesture of Netherlands that hides some of his body behind the door shows that the Netherlands is afraid of Indonesia. Then the gesture of Puffed out the chest and closed hands below the chest shows that United Kingdom and Dutch east Indies are powerful and seem ready to fight Indonesia. Therefore, it can be said that Netherlands is asking U.K. and Netherlands's colony for a help to fight Indonesia.

TABLE 5 Non-verbal analysis of the meme of Indonesia National Revolution

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
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1		Netherlands National Flag	The character is a Dutch.
2		Indonesian National Flag	The event involves Indonesia in it
3		Pointing, emphasizing, commanding.	The Dutch asks U.K. and Dutch East Indies to fight Indonesia
4		Powerful, Angry.	The character is going to fight Indonesia
5		Flag of United Kingdom	The character is British
6		Flag of Dutch East Indies	The character is from a Dutch colony
7		Fear, Defense	Netherlands afraid of Indonesia

The phrase “Indonesia national revolution in nutshell” and the sentence “When Indonesia Declare Independence” are both environment situation since they inform the event of the meme. The event happened after Indonesia declares its independence which made the Dutch, United Kingdom, and the Dutch colony came to fight Indonesia. The arrival of those countries triggers the event which is Indonesia National Revolution.

TABLE 6 Verbal analysis of the meme of Indonesia National Revolution

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
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1	Indonesia national revolution in nutshell	Environment situation, what is happening now.	The event happens during the Indonesia Revolution.
2	When Indonesia Declare Independence	Environment situation, what is happening now.	The event happens after the independent declaration of Indonesia

The scene in the meme was taken from Tom and Jerry cartoon. Based on knowyourmeme.com, it is about Tom points a team of cats to an object that they will fight. To sum up, the meme creator wants to conclude the Indonesia National Revolution event when there was a Dutch Military Aggression in Indonesia which involved United Kingdom and the Dutch colony to help the Dutch taking over Indonesia again since Indonesia was not as easy as before to be conquered.

Data 4

The fourth data is a meme of Pearl Harbor that was posted by AfxRenji on Twitter on July 27, 2020. This meme is illustrated in the figure below.












Meme of Pearl Harbor

The American in the first box shows that he is a soldier. Then an anti-aircraft tells that it is prepared to shoot the Japanese aircraft. Then the sandbags surrounding the soldier shows that they are being used to protect the soldier. In the second box, the binocular tells that the binocular is used to observe or see the aircraft clearly by the soldier. Furthermore, the gesture of the soldier shows that the soldier is using the binocular. In the third box, there is a Japanese aircraft that is going to attack American soldiers. Then in the fourth box, the expressions of the American soldiers show tells that they got injured. Then the deep hole and pickles on the floor tells that the area was attacked. The pickles represent the ammunitions that are used by the Japanese aircraft to the soldiers.

TABLE 7 Non-verbal analysis of the meme of Pearl Harbor

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
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1		Soldier	The American is a soldier
2		Anti-aircraft weapon	Anti-aircraft is prepared to shoot the Japanese aircraft
3		Sandbag, cover	The sandbags are prepared to be a cover from the attack
4		Binocular	It is used to observe or see the Japanese aircraft clearly by the soldier
5		Holding a binocular	The soldier is using a binocular
6		Plane, aircraft	The aircraft is going to go attack the soldier
7		Injured	The soldier gets injured
8		Injured	The soldier gets injured
9		Cause of attacked	The area was attacked

In the first box and the second box there is “USA” which show that the soldier is an American. Then, in the third scene, the clause “Japan attacked” tells that the Japanese aircraft is attacking

USA. In the fourth box, there is “USA” as well which represents the USA situation after getting attacked by Japanese aircraft.

TABLE 8 Verbal analysis of the meme of Pearl Harbor

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1			
	USA	The name of a country, United States	The man is from United States
2			
	USA	The name of a country, United States	The man is from United States
3			
	Japan attacked	Action	Japan attacking USA
4			
	USA	Situation	The situation after getting attacked.

To put it all together, the meme refers to the event when the Pearl Harbor got attacked by Japanese aircrafts. The meme maker also gives his opinion in the meme. The meme maker has an opinion that USA was actually able to prevent the attack since there is an anti-aircraft shown in the meme but USA chose to let themselves to get attacked.

Data 5



The fifth data is a meme of Agreements Violation that was posted by Yusfa H. Adilla on Twitter on July 27, 2020. The description of the meme is shown in the figure below.



Meme of Agreements Violation

The expression of the Dutch shown in Figure 6 shows that the Dutch is angry because of the Agreements. Then the door sign represents physical proof of the agreements which are preventing the Dutch or Netherlands to mess with Indonesia. Therefore, the Dutch is angry since the agreements prevent the Dutch or Netherlands to mess with Indonesia.

TABLE 9. Non-verbal analysis of the meme of Agreements Violation

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1		Angry, Mad	The girl is angry because of the door sign
2		Door sign	A door sign that is hang at the door in order to prevent the girl to mess with Indonesia

“Linggarjati Agreement” and “Renville Agreement: are the agreements that have been made between Indonesia and Netherlands. Thus, the event happens after those agreements were made. The word “Dutch” shows that the event involves Netherlands. Then the sentence “That agreement won’t stop me because I can’t read” tells that Netherlands is ignoring the agreements.

TABLE 10. Verbal analysis of the meme of Agreements Violation

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1	Linggarjati Agreement	A legal agreement between Indonesia and Netherlands	The event happens after Linggarjati Agreement was made
2	Renville Agreement	A legal agreement between Indonesia and Netherlands	The event happens after Renville Agreement was made
3	Dutch	Netherlands	The event involves Netherlands
4	That agreement won’t stop me because i can’t read	Rejection, ignoring.	The character is ignoring the agreements

Based on knowyourmeme.com, the scene in the meme was taken from television series called Arthur. The meme is used to express persistency for a better judgement. In the end, the meme refers to Dutch military aggression 1 and 2 in Indonesia. Although Netherlands and Indonesia have made agreements, they kept coming to attack Indonesia through

the military aggression 1 and 2. The meme is an innuendo or satire to Netherlands since the meme maker uses “That agreement won’t stop me because i can’t read” to mock the Dutch that they were not able to read the agreements.




Data 6

The sixth data is a meme of Japan’s Hidden Intention that was posted by reihandt on Twitter on July 27, 2020. Below is the example of the meme.



The expression shown in Figure 11 shows that Japan is doubting or disagree about giving Indonesia a freedom. Then the gesture of Right hand opened, the palm is on the top and the back on the bottom tells that Japan explains that he doubts it. Therefore, it can be said that Japan explains that they are not going to give Indonesia a freedom.

TABLE 11. Non-verbal Analysis of meme of Japan’s Hidden Intention

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1		Doubting, disbelief, scepticism.	Japan is doubting about giving Indonesia a freedom.
2		Explaining	Japan explains that he doubts it.
3		Soldier suit, soldier	The man who is explaining is Japanese soldier

The dialogue “Indonesia ppl after Japanese come to Indonesia: Finally, no more pain, you gave us a freedom right?” tells that Indonesia was in suffering and put a hope to Japanese to set them free. The phrase “Japan:” tells that Japan is involved in the event, a mark (:) indicate a dialogue or action of the character. Furthermore, the phrase “Well yes but actually no...” is a disagreement that is stated by Japan. Therefore, it can be said that Japan disagrees with what the Indonesians said to them and will not give Indonesia a freedom.

TABLE 12. Verbal Analysis of meme of Japan's Hidden Intention

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1	Indonesia ppl after Japanese come to Indonesia: Finally, no more pain, you gave us freedom right?	Dialogue of the character involved in meme.	Indonesia was in suffering and put a hope to Japanese to set them free.
2	Japan:	The name of the country, Japanese	The event involved Japan or Japanese.
3	Well yes but actually no...	Disagreement	Japan in the meme disagrees about something.

Knowyourmeme.com explains that the scene of the meme was taken from a film called 'So You Want To Be a Pirate'. In the scene, character Pirate Captain says "good guess but actually no". However due to pronunciation, it might be misheard as "well yes, but actually no". Therefore, it indicates a disagreement to a statement that has been stated before.

To sum up, the meme maker wants to tell about the event when Japan successfully kicked Netherlands out of Indonesia. Nevertheless, the Japan also had the same goal as Netherlands which was colonizing Indonesia and took the spices. The meme is also a critic to the Japan's Triple A Movement since the meme has a clause "Well yes but actually no...". Triple A Movement is an abbreviation of Nippon, the light of Asia, Nippon, the protector of Asia and Nippon the leader of Asia. However, it is a propaganda that was used by Japanese Emperor in World War II to get Indonesia support to help Japan in World War II. Furthermore, even though in Triple A Movement there is a sentence that says 'Nippon, the protector of Asia', what Japan did to Indonesia at that time were similar to everything that Netherlands did to Indonesia back then.

Data 7







The seventh data is a meme of False Protection that was posted by sadwasdied on Twitter on July 27, 2020. Figure 8 below is the illustration of the meme.



The Fallen spaghetti jar which makes the spaghetti comes out in the first box represents the Netherlands's attacks to Indonesia. The gesture of arms extended on its each side, the body slightly tilted and wide leg stance shows that Japan is protecting Indonesia from Netherland's attacks. Furthermore, the little boy represents that Indonesia is powerless and the gesture of hands raising that the Indonesia show tells that Indonesian gets shock to the attack. Then the expression of one

of the eyebrows slightly lower than the other one that a Japanese soldier show in the second box shows that Japanese soldier is doubting about they were protecting Indonesia from the attacks. The suit that the character wears draws that the character in the second box is a Japanese soldier. Moreover, the gesture that the Japanese soldier show in second box stells that a Japanese soldier is explaining that he is doubting about its soldiers protecting Indonesia.

TABLE 13. Non-verbal Analysis of meme of False Protection

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1		Fallen spaghetti jar, an attack	The Netherlands attacks Indonesia
2		Stopping, preventing	Japanese soldiers stopping the Netherlands attack
3		Powerless, shocked, a boy	Indonesia is shocked by the attack
4		Doubting, disbelief, scepticism.	Japanese soldier is doubting about Japanese soldier protecting Indonesia
5		Explaining	Japanese soldier is explaining that he is doubting about Japanese soldiers protecting Indonesia
6		Soldier suit, soldier	Japanese is doubting about the depiction.

Japan, Netherlands and Indonesia are the countries involved in the event. Netherlands represents its soldier, Japan represents its soldiers and Indonesia represents its citizens. Then the sentence “Well yes, but actually no...” in the second box tells that the Japanese soldier in the second scene disagrees about Japanese soldiers protecting Indonesia.

TABLE 14. Verbal Analysis of meme of False Protection

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1	Netherlands	The name of a country, the soldiers of the country	The event involves Netherlands or its soldiers
2	Japan	The name of a country, the soldiers of the country	The event involves Japan or its soldiers
3	Indonesia	The name of a country, the citizens of the country	The event involves Indonesia or its citizens
4	Well yes, but actually no...	Disagreement	The character disagrees about the man protecting the boy

The meme above is a combination of two meme format which are So You Want to Be a Pirate meme and Piccolo vs Spaghetti meme. As discussed before in Data 5, based on knowyourmeme.com, the meme indicates a disagreement to a statement that has been stated before. While the Piccolo vs spaghetti meme refers to Dragon Ball scene where Piccolo saves Gohan from powerful attack. Where So You Want To Be a Pirate meme indicates a disagreement to a statement that has been stated before. To put it all together, the meme creator wants to tell the event when Japan kicked out Netherlands from Indonesia and said that Japan was a distant relative of Indonesia. However, Japan also intended to colonize Indonesia.

Data 8





The eighth data is a meme of a Great Meeting Photo that was posted by alnonyyxx on Twitter on July 27, 2020. The example of the me is shown in the figure 9 below.



The expression that Soekarno shows tells that he is giving a speech. Then the megaphone shows that it is being used to make the sound louder by Soekarno who is giving a speech. Then the Indonesians looking at Soekarno tells that they are paying attention to his speech. The open field represents the Ikada field.

TABLE 15. Verbal Analysis of meme of a Great Meeting Photo

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
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1		Shouting, yelling	Soekarno is giving a speech
2		Megaphone	The megaphone is used to make the sound louder.
3		Paying attention	The Indonesians pay attention to Soekarno giving a speech
4		Open field	The event takes place at the Ikada field.

The phrase “Rare image of a figure holding a large meeting in the Ikada field (19 September 1945, colorized)” tells that the image was a photo of a figure holding a large meeting in the Ikada field taken in September 19, 1945 and has been colorized. The figure here refers to Soekarno who was the only one giving a speech at the meeting. Therefore, the phrase is the description of the non-verbal data.

TABLE 16. Non-verbal Analysis of meme of a Great Meeting Photo

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1	Rare image of a figure holding a large meeting in the Ikada field (19 September 1945, colorized)	Description	The image was a photo of a figure holding a large meeting in the Ikada field taken in September 19, 1945 and has been colorized

To sum up, the meme maker wants to portray the situation of the event when Soekarno gave a speech at the great meeting that was held in Ikada field on September 19, 1945. It was held in order to celebrate 1 month of Indonesian independence proclamation.

Data 9




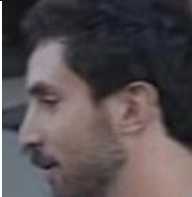

The ninth data is a meme of Hatta's Interest that was posted by tokiovillain on Twitter on July 27, 2020. The meme is described below




Meme of Hatta's Interest

The expression of Hatta and the way he is looking at Federal shows that Hatta is interested to the woman and the gesture of left hand touching a belly and the body is slightly tilted shows that Hatta wants to approach the Federal. Then the blurred woman, hand slightly extended to front tells that the Federal walks past the Hatta since the Federal is blurred. The expression that Hatta shows in the second box tells that he gets annoyed by Soekarno, Yamin and Soepomo. Then the expression that Soekarno, Yamin and Soepomo shows to Hatta tells that he is being cynic him and the gesture of them shows that they are stopping Hatta from approaching the approaching the Federal.

TABLE 17. Non-verbal Analysis of meme of Hatta's Interest

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1		Happy, interested	Hatta is interested to the woman
2		Handshake request, friendly.	Hatta is trying to approach the Federal
3		Walking	The Federal walking past Hatta
4		Angry, mad, annoyed.	Hatta gets annoyed by Soekarno, Yamin and Soepomo
5		Cynic.	Soekarno, Yamin and Soepomo are being Cynic to Hatta

6		Stopping	Soekarno, Yamin and Soepomo are stopping the Hatta from approaching Federal
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Hatta, Soekarno, Yamin and Soepomo are the names of the Indonesian heroes. While Federal refers to the federalism. Therefore, the event involves some of Indonesian heroes and federalism.

TABLE 17. Non-verbal Analysis of meme of Hatta's Interest

No.	Representamen	Object	Interpretant
1	Hatta	The name of the Indonesian heroes	The event involves Hatta
b	Federal	The form of the government	The event involves federalism
c	Soekarno, Yamin, Soepomo	The names of the Indonesian heroes	The event involves Soekarno, Yamin, Soepomo.

In the end, the meme maker wants to tell about Hatta who was interested to federalism. However, Soekarno, Yamin and Soepomo stopped him. Moreover, the meme refers to Soekarno and Hatta's dissent about system of government in Indonesia. Hatta was interested to federalism while Soekarno was interested to regional autonomy but eventually Hatta had to respect Soekarno for using regional autonomy since Soekarno had more votes than Hatta.

CONCLUSION

The analysed data for this study were historical memes that were taken from Eno Bening's tweet replies on July 27, 2020. Overall, there are 9 memes in this study. As the final results, the researchers found the meaning implied to each meme. The Peirce's Semiotic Triad Model was used to convey the meaning of each meme.

From the 9 memes in this thesis, the representments in general are mostly the expression and gesture of the character or participant in the memes. While the objects in the thesis are the character's or participant's feelings and the name of a country. Furthermore, the interpretants found in this thesis were dominated with the characters or participant's feeling in the historical event.

The meaning that was conveyed in the first meme is that even though Prof. DR. Moestopo is a doctor, he also participated to a fight against the British forces. The second tells the reason why Italy left the Axis. The third meme draws the event of the military aggression in Indonesia that

triggered the Indonesia National Revolution. The fourth meme is the maker's opinion that USA was actually able to prevent the attack but USA chose to let themselves to get attacked. Then, the fifth is meme is an innuendo or satire to the Dutch that even though Indonesia and Netherlands had agreements but Netherlands still wanted to colonize Indonesia. By using a clause "because I can't read", the meme maker intends to mock Netherlands for not reading the agreement. And the last meme draws how the Indonesian elder felt to what younger generation would do after Hiroshima and Nagasaki exploded. The seventh meme tells the event when Japan kicked out Netherlands from Indonesia and said that Japan was a distant relative of Indonesia. The eighth meme draws the situation of the event when Soekarno gave a speech at the great meeting that was held in Ikada field. The last meme tells Soekarno and Hatta's dissent about system of government in Indonesia.

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An Analysis of Expressive Speech Act Used in The Ellen Show "Interview With Billie Eilish"

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at identifying types of expressive speech acts, to describe the realization and the actual condition used in Billie Eilish interview in Ellen show. The researchers used descriptive qualitative. The data of this study was collected from the interview script. In this research, the data are taken from the dialogue among the Interviewer and Interviewee; this research used document analysis for analyzing the data. The finding showed there were 16 utterances of expressive speech acts, which consisted of 1 expression of apologizing (6.2%), 1 expression of thanking (6.2%), 6 expressions of congratulating (37.5%), 1 expression of greeting (6.2%), 1 expression of wishing (6.2%), 5 expressions of attitudes (31.2%). The results showed that the expressive form of congratulating is the most dominant expressive speech act. The expressive form of congratulating is the most dominant expressive speech act.

Keywords: Expressive speech acts; Interview; Speech Act

INTRODUCTION

People have their ways of expressing their ideas. One of them is through language. Language makes people able to express their particular meaning, thoughts, and feelings to communicate with others. People will never separate from language and its use. A language is used in many various fields such as education, social, cultural, economic, political, science, and others. All their activities use language for a specific reason, for Example, in the Interview. An interview is effective if the purpose of the interview can be comprehended well. It means that both the speaker and the hearer have the same perception of what they are talking about. When the speakers utter something, it can even cause misunderstanding when they fail to process the speakers' intended meanings. Moreover, the speakers have something in their mind which they expect the hearers to do, but in some cases, the speakers' expectation is not the same as what the hearers understand. According to Yule (1996, p. 3), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. The research focuses not only on structure internally but also on how the communication will be comprehended well by the hearer. Besides, most people also put on expressions during the communication to express their idea to make the listener to comprehend what they are trying

to talk about. They produce the utterances and perform actions through the utterances, and it is called a speech act. Searle proposed that speech acts could be grouped into general categories. It didn't base on performative but on the relationship between "the words" and "the world" and on who is responsible for making that relationship work Peccei (1999, p. 5).

Searle's (1976, p. 8) theory classifies the illocutionary act into five types: representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive. According to Searle (1976, p. 3), a representative speech act states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Examples include asserting, predicting and insisting. According to Yule (1996:54), a directive speech act that the speaker uses to get someone else to do something expresses what the speaker wants, such as a command, order, request, and suggestion. According to Yule (1996, p. 54), commissive speech acts commit the speaker to perform some future action, such as promises, achievements, threats, refusals, pledges. According to Yule (1996, p. 54) a declaration Speech act is an act that brings about a statement that changes in status or condition to an object. According to Yule (1996, p. 53), an expressive speech act is a state of what the speaker feels. It expresses psychological states and can be pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

This research focuses on the expressive speech act type. The main focus of expression is that a particular psychological state is expressed. Through expression, people commonly used to say what they want not to say. The expressions will appear on the person's face when they get upset, angry, or happy. This was very important to understand during communicating with other people. In addition, to minimize misunderstanding between hearer and speaker.

In this case, the researchers analyzed the expression in Billie Eilish interviews on Ellen Show. Billie Eilish is a successful musician at an early age. Her album was becoming the most selling in the United States. She is the first artist who held a world concert tour at 17 years old. And, her music video song has watched 15 billion streamed on YouTube.

Billie Eilish has won seven Grammy Awards, two American Music Awards, two Guinness World Records, three MTV Video Music Awards, and one Brit Award. She is the youngest person and only the second in history to win all four major Grammy categories in that year: Best New Artist, Record of the Year, Song of the Year, and Album of the Year. In 2019, Time magazine named her one of the most influential people in the world. Billie Eilish is the 26th-highest-certified artist of the digital singles era, according to the RIAA. That was crazy.

The Ellen Show is one of the subscribed talk shows on YouTube, and being in the top ten of the most favorite shows in the United States. Just like the name, The Ellen Show is hosted by a talented actress named Ellen DeGeneres. Ellen show's often invite famous people like artists, actors/actresses, young businessmen/women, singers and ordinary people with an extraordinary talent. Different with another talk show, the show is able to discuss serious topic became a comedy, and combine with others aspects such as music, game, surprise, and human-interest issues, to deliver to the audiences. The Ellen Show got lots of awards, such as 59 Daytime Emmy Awards in 2017, and it has also won four Outstanding Talk Show, six Outstanding Talk Show-Entertainment and also 17 People's Choice Awards.

Many researchers have carried out the study of the Expressive speech act. The following are researchers who discusses expressive speeches namely Anna Riana Suryanti Tambunan (2018), Dina Mariani Siregar (2018), Ahmad Tauchid (2016). The studies are about analyzing

the speech act of the Interview. At the same time, Dina Maria Siregar obtained data from the Oprah script movie. Depending on several types of follow-up research in pragmatics publications, this same method and theories used assist the researchers in discussing the same field. The author wants to do an expressive speech act analysis in the Billie Eilish interview that discusses the linguistic forms of speech, explicit speech act functions, and expressive reasons. Therefore, the objectives of the study in this case were the researcher's road map for studying the problems that had already been formulated, they are 1) to identify the types of expressive speech acts in Billie Eilish's Interview in Ellen show, 2) to describe the realization of the expressive speech acts in Billie Eilish's interview. 3) to describe the actual conditions of expressive speech acts used in Billie Eilish interview.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researchers have been collected some relevant studies and information on the topic, as follows: The first study was done by Anna Riana Suryanti Tambunan (2018); the title is Expressive Speech Acts in Ellen Show "An interview with Ed Sheeran," she uses a descriptive qualitative. She describes the various types of expressive acts that are derived from listening to and reading the transcript of the Interview. Then she identifies and analyzes the expressive actions used in the interview. The final step is to analyze the data using John R. Searle's concept. Based on all of the data analysis from the transcript interview. As a result of her research, she discovered 30 expressive speech acts, which include six (6) surprises, two (2) happiness, two (2) sadness, 0 anger, 0 blame, 0 apologies, (3) congratulations, and two (2) thank you. The total word count for this dialogue is 1091, and the interview/dialogue lasted 5 minutes. The second Research is Research conducted by Yulia Anggraeni entitled (2019) The Expressive Speech Act on Ridwan Kamil's Comments in Instagram Posting about First COVID-19 Case in Indonesia. In her research, she uses descriptive qualitative research. The study's instrument is observation and documentation. She used random sampling to collect the data. It means she organized the data by sampling the comments on Ridwan Kamil's Instagram post. As a result, the researchers discovered 26 expressive speech acts. It consists of 13 wishing expressions, nine complaining expressions, and four protesting expressions.

Another closely related research is the research conducted by Dina Mariani Siregar (2018) entitled A Study Of Expressive Speech Act Used By The Characters In "ORPHAN" Movie Script. Based on Searle's theory, her research aims to identify the types of expressive speech acts and describe the utterances performed by the characters in the "Orphan" movie script. The research utilizes a qualitative approach, and the data are analyzed descriptively. As a result, there are six types of expressive speech acts produced: eight expressive of thanking (12.5%), thirteen expressive of apologizing (20.3%), four expressive of congratulating (6.2%), twelve expressive of greeting (18.7%), seven expressive of wishing (11.1%), and twenty expressive of attitudes (31.2%). According to the findings of this study, the characters' most dominant expressive expressions are expressive of attitudes 20. (31.2%).

Another similar research is the research conducted by Mila Fitria (2017) entitled Expressive utterances found in Zach Sang on YouTube. The data collected by observational method and note-taking technique. She analyzes the data using a theory of types of expressive Utterance by Ronan (2015) and the idea of Utterance's functions by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). As a result, there are 87 utterances used in the video. It consists of 35 expressions of

agreement, 16 expressions of volition, nine expressions of disagreement, eight expressions of compliment, four expressions of pride, four expressions of sorrow, four expressions of thanking, three expressions of greeting, three expressions of exclamation, and one expression of apologizing. The research about pragmatics analysis above is similar to this research because they also analyzed the pragmatics, especially expressive speech act and the theory, as the basis of their research. Second, the previous studies above have used the same method or research design, the qualitative research method. However, what makes this research different from those studies is the research object and the technique for analyzing it. Anna Riana's Research also examined one successful singer from the UK in Ellen Show and identified and classified it to analyze it. Meanwhile, in this research, the Interview was a successful young artist from the USA. The interviewee was not British but American, and document analysis was the technique to analyze the data.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, the researchers used descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is Billie Eilish Interview on The Ellen Show, which Interview released on YouTube on April 1. 2019. And, it has been re-uploaded to YouTube Channel by J12495 with a full version. The interview script served as the study's source data. The data for this study are derived from the conversation between the Interviewer and the Interviewee. The writer then conducted an analysis by locating the expressive used on the talk show based on their utterances. These utterances will be analyzed using Searle's (1976) theory of expressive speech acts. The data in this study was analyzed using document analysis. Because the researchers couldn't meet personally with the artist, even though he may have spent a considerable amount of money. Nonetheless, the researchers benefited from advancing the technology nowadays, which supported the researchers in collecting the data. This research used document analysis for analyzing the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The types of expressive speech act found in Billie Eilish interview. The researchers found that the expression of attitudes most frequently appeared in the types of sentences from the table above. Many forms of expressive speech shown in the table based on Billie Eilish interview's which is presented as follows:

1. Apologizing

First of all, the main goal of expressive apologizing is to express the speaker's regret or wrong for something unpleasant. There is only one utterance that has found from Billie Eilish interview's inexpressive apologizing.

Excerpt 1: "I know. I am so sorry."

It used to express Ellen's apologies toward Billie. Ellen's utterance is apology sentences. She says that Justin Bieber will come to her show, without Billie knowing that Billie Eilish has a

crush on him. Simple Present Tense constructs the sentence above to make the expression to be straightforward.

2. Thanking

An expression of thanking is a kind of utterance expressed by someone to show that people are grateful for something that someone has done Searle, (1976:14). It means the speaker commonly uses an expression of thanks to express gratitude.

There are two forms of inexpressive thanking, namely "Thank you" and "Thanks." Generally, there is no difference in meaning between Thanks and Thank you. The difference is the context in which "Thank you" and "Thanks" are used. The expression of thank you is more formal than thanks. There is one utterance of thanks that has been found in Billie Eilish's interviews.

Excerpt 2: "Thank you, " uttered Billie Eilish.

Billie's utterance shows gratitude after Ellen has said that she has a beautiful eye. The information above includes an expression of thanks because it contains a thanking utterance. Billie uses a proper thanking form to honor Ellen that is older than her. Moreover, Billie is a person who appreciates others' compliments.

3. Congratulating

The Expression of congratulating is to express congratulating when the speaker feels pleasure, sympathy toward something happening. Commonly, people use this expression to congratulate someone who succeeds in achieving something or celebrating a special moment. The Utterances of congratulating that has found;

Excerpt 3: "something very cool that Billy did to her fans earlier," uttered Ellen.

Ellen uses an expression of congratulation to congratulate Billie new song. The noun phrase "very cool" includes an expression of congratulation because it contains an expression of pleasure.

Excerpt 4: "You've got fans that are Julia Roberts Sam Smith Thom Yorke Dave Grohl is here he's a massive fan of yours "Uttered by Ellen.

It uses Ellen to congratulate Billie because she has so many fans from famous artists like Julia Robert, Sam Smith, Thom Yorke, Dave Grohl. It includes expressions of congratulations because it is not easy for new artists to have fans from celebrities. Moreover, Billie is 17 years old. It is indirect expressive speech acts in which we have to conclude implicitly.

Excerpt 5: "I mean like your major people that are fans of yours," uttered Ellen.

Ellen's statement congratulates because she wants to praise or commend Billie. After all, almost all the audiences who watch the show in the studio are her fans. It is indicating how famous Billie Eilish is nowadays.

Excerpt 6: "That's amazing that you spoke about it," Uttered by Ellen.

It used to congratulate Ellen on Billie. After, Billie bravely speaks up about Tourette's syndrome she has. It's something fantastic for Ellen because most artists hid their matters to discuss. The word "amazing "indicates that the speaker felt pleasure or sympathy with what was happening.

Excerpt 7: "I think it's a good thing. " Uttered by Ellen.

It used to express Ellen's congratulation toward Billie. Ellen's utterance is a statement that refers to her congratulation to Billie, who being brave speaks up with her Tourette's syndrome. Tourette syndrome is a neurological disorder that causes a person to have involuntary physical or verbal tics. In Billie Eilish's case, she exhibits physical tics. Billie begins to speak up about her Tourette syndrome after her syndrome relapsed in an interview. People think that Billie tries to make a joke of her face, and they begin to make many compilations of Billie's tics without knowing that it is Tourette syndrome. After that moment, Billie starts to speak up on her Instagram story about her Tourette syndrome. She never wants people to think of Tourette every time they think about Billie. Ellen is sure that what Billie has done will empower many people who have the syndrome to survive and accept that those syndromes are part of them, and that's fine. They can reach their dream and be a success, like Billie. The sentence includes an expressive type of congratulating because it contains an expression of pleasure.

Excerpt 8: "I think it's like I said. I think a lot of people watching now that you know maybe didn't hear you say it before will be like, whoa, I have it too, and that's great."

Uttered by Ellen. It used to express Ellen's congratulation toward Billie. Ellen's utterance is a statement to congratulate Billie because she thinks Billie Eilish has positively impacted everyone who watched the show. Billie says that having Tourette's syndrome is not something that is embracing or wrong. Rather than trying to hide that syndrome, she asks all people who have that syndrome to accept that the syndrome is part of their life and that it's okay. Ellen believes that all people who watch her show will be inspiring and do not feel lonely. So, she says that to praise Billie and express her pleasure.

4. Wishing

Expressive of Wishing is to express what the speaker desires or wants to expect it to become a reality in the future. This expression is commonly said to someone who celebrates his/her birthday, wedding celebration, and other special moment. Below is an example of utterances containing expressive of wishing found in "Billie Eilish interview's script:

Excerpt 9: "You will meet him someday, "Uttered by Ellen.

It used to express Ellen's wish toward Billie. Ellen's utterance is a statement that refers to that she wants Billie to meet Justin Bieber someday. Billie Eilish has crushed Justin Bieber since she is a kid, and Justin inspires Billie with her music. The sentence includes an expressive type of wishing because it contains an expression of desire. The sentences use simple future tense to express what is going on in the future. We know the simple future tense function is to tell something that will happen in future time. It indicates the auxiliary "will."

5. Greeting

An expressive Greeting is an expression of welcome. The speaker usually does greet the hearer at the beginning of the conversation. The utterance that has found:

Excerpt 10: "We're back with Billie Eilish, "uttered Ellen.

It used to express the act of welcoming Ellen toward Billie. The statement includes an expressive type of greeting because it contains an expression to greet someone in the beginning.

6. Attitude

An expression of attitude is the speaker's expression when the speaker disagrees. It is disliked, complains, and criticizes the hearer's perspective. In this term, there are two kinds of attitude utterances that are found. They are "complaints" and "criticism." A complaint is expressing to express that you are unhappy, sick, uncomfortable because of something Etc. When people complain, most of them say that they feel negative about something. While criticism is to express that you disapprove of someone or something or talk about the problems or faults of someone or something. The utterances that have found:

Excerpt 11: "you better, Hey, you've got to watch yourself, bro," uttered Billie.

It used to express Billie's complaint toward Ellen's statement. Firstly, Billie says that she never meets Justin Bieber even though Justin started to follow her Instagram account. And then, Ellen says that Justin Bieber would come to the show. It makes Billie uncomfortable because she is not ready yet, and Ellen does not tell her before. Then, Billie said that utterance to express her uncomfortable feeling and stop Ellen from making a joke.

Excerpt 12: "No, no, "uttered by Ellen.

It used to express Ellen's criticism of Billie's opinion. Ellen disagrees with Billie's opinion. She thinks that the spice girls are girls who act as singers in the spike spice world. But, in reality, the Spice girls are the real singers. That's Ellen's opinion. So, Ellen uttered the word "no" to disagree with Billie's opinion and fix Billie's misunderstanding.

Excerpt 13: No, I think it's like I said," uttered by Ellen.

It used to express Ellen's criticism toward everyone who made Billie's tics compilations video. She disagrees with what those people have done.

Excerpt 14: "There was this one interview where they didn't tell me they weren't going to cut the questions out, so I'm sitting there answering the questions like aha, and then they start asking me a question."

It is to express Billie's complaint about a bad interview that she has done before Ellen's show. So, before coming to Ellen's show, Billie has an interview with a television program too. In the beginning, the discussion goes along well until, in the middle of the interview, her syndrome relapses. She does a bunch of tics. A bunch of tics is a meaningless movement like blinking

eyes, throat clearing. And people start to make funny complications of her facial expansion. She feels unhappy when she gets sick, but the interviewee is constantly asking questions. She thinks that the part would be cut, but the show's reality shows the whole part even though Billie syndrome relapses.

Excerpt 15: "They made a whole. There are tons of compilations."

It expresses Billie's criticism toward the people who make funny compilations of Billie Eilish during her relapse. The statement indicates that Billie disagrees with what those people did. There are 2-point of view in this case. First, Billie points out she feels unhappy with what those people have done because it is wrong to make a joke about someone's illness. Second, those people or audiences who created complications for Billie may think that what Billie did is a joke. Moreover, Tourette Syndrome is something new for them, and no one speaks up about that before.

The researchers provide a detailed explanation of the data analyzed so that it can be more understandable. Based on the data, the researchers found there were 16 utterances of expressive speech acts. It consisted of 1 expression of apologizing (6.2%), 1 expression of thanking (6.2%), 6 expressions of congratulating (37.5%), 1 expression of greeting (6.2%), 1 expression of wishing (6.2%), 5 expressions of attitudes (31.2%). The researchers found that the congratulating expression appeared more than another expression. Her congratulated expression appears many times because Ellen congratulated Billie for her successful career and her new song.

This research findings are compared to some other research that have been published on the internet. The research compared with this study has the same theory, method but the object and the technique analyzing are different. The first study was about analyzing expressive speech acts in the Ed Sheeran interview. In her research, she found the dominant expressive speech act was expressive or surprising, with a percentage of 46.67%. The second compared with this research was a study in expressive speech act analysis on Ridwan Kamil's Comments in Instagram posting about first COVID-19 Case in Indonesia. In her research, she found the dominant expressive speech act was expressive of wishing percentage of 20.3%. The third research compared with this research about expressive speech acts used in the characters in "ORPHAN" movie script. In her research, she found the dominant expressive speech act was expressive of attitudes, with a percentage of 31.2%. Another research compared with this research about expressive speech acts found in Zach sang on YouTube. In her research, she found the most expressive speech act was expressive of agreement.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The researchers concludes that both speakers produce utterances containing expressive speech acts. Every utterance has produced a certain meaning that the speaker wanted to deliver. Understanding the context and the expressive utterances helps the speaker understand the conversation or interview. Moreover, it helps to decrease the misunderstanding between them. Searle formulated six types of expressive speech acts in this study. They are expressive of thanking, congratulating, attitudes, apologizing, and wishing. The researchers discovered 16

utterances of expressive speech acts based on the data. It consisted of 1 expression of apologizing (6.2%), 1 expression of thanking (6.2%), 6 expressions of congratulating (37.5%), 1 expression of greeting (6.2%), 1 expression of wishing (6.2%), 5 expressions of attitudes (31.2%). The expressive of congratulating are the most dominant expressive speech act because Ellen congratulates Billie for her successful career and her new song during the interview. From the data above, we know that Billie and Ellen have a good conversation or interview because the utterance has produced, they can understand each other. They have produced a correct utterance in an exact time. Sometimes they disagree with each other. The researchers provide some recommendations as follows; 1) the researchers expects that the next researchers should select a more creative object to analyze, like motivation speech, a text of recount, classroom interaction, and others that contain many utterances. 2) the next researchers should select a different theory as the fundamental to analyze because there are many theories about expressive speech acts. It will be better if the next researchers select another theory so it will give the reader a new point of view and references about expressive speech acts. 3) before writing this research, the next researchers must read many books, journals, and others as references. So, they have an imagination of what they are going to write about this research. Reading many books and journals also will make this research conduct more creative and intellectual.

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An Appraisal Analysis of Narrative Text from the 11th Grade English Textbook

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ABSTRACT

This This present study explains the appraisal devices especially the attitude types. Appraisal theory is the development of Systemic Functional Linguistics theory in the realm of interpersonal meaning initiated by Martin and White. This study used qualitative research with discourse analysis (DA) techniques. The object of analysis in this study is narrative text of the English textbooks for senior high school students published by the Ministry of Education and Culture. This study employed a document analysis as a technique for collecting data. The findings showed that there were 65 systems of attitude which consist of 19 positive affect, 25 negative affect, 8 positive judgment, 8 negative judgment, 1 positive appreciation, and 4 negative appreciations. This finding shows that to achieve the communicative purpose of the narrative text itself the authors use the higher affect. To amuse and entertain the readers, the authors use affects more to deliver the feelings/emotion that are proven in the characters and occasions of tales. It enables the readers involved in the memories. It became critical for the readers to apprehend what the writers specific their ideas within the tales. additionally, the distribution of attitude in their text consists of the use of basic English words and repetition that assist readers understand the stories in the texts.

Keywords: Appraisal theory, Attitude, Narrative text

INTRODUCTION

Analyzing narrative text is a common activity that students do in learning English. Teachers often ask students to analyze a narrative text only from the external components, for example analyzing characters, generic structure and language features. This makes students only focus on each clause or sentence written in the text. Whereas, analyzing a narrative text is not only limited to that. Each clause or sentence in narrative text contain a meaning, there is a message or opinion from the author of narrative text. When we understand it, we will feel directly involved and know the feelings expression of the author. One of the studies to know the feeling of expression is use attitude analysis. It is appropriate with Martin and white (2005) referring attitude as a framework for mapping feeling as they are construed in English text.

Attitude is one of components of appraisal. Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings, it is concern with evaluation - the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned (Martin & Rose, 2007). It can be concluded that Appraisal is negotiated with

interpersonal meaning by the act of evaluation of language on discourse which focused on attitude, feeling, and values.

Appraisal system was included into Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Michael Halliday. SFL is one of analysis tools in the design of critical discourse analysis (CDA). CDA is the study of discourse (talk and text) and put the language as a form of social semiotic. In discourse analysis, the linguistic phenomenon studied is a text.

Texts have a crucial place and essential thing of education since texts used as educational materials in schools and language education. There are several kinds of text such as report, exposition, recount, discussion, descriptive and narrative texts (Christie & Derewianka, 2010; Knapp & Watkins, 2005; Emilia, 2011).

In this study, the author analyzed a narrative text. Narrative is a story about past event which have purpose is amusing or entertaining the reader through the text. It contains how the way the researchers communicate through feeling expressions and judgment someone or things.

Based on the description above, the researchers tried to find out a narrative text of the English textbooks for senior high school students published by the Ministry of Education and Culture in the form of a content analysis study. This study is used SFL as the analytical tool for CDA. The researchers analyzed narrative text from the realm of interpersonal meaning using appraisal theory, and focused on attitude. The researchers have objectives of the study as follows:

- To explain the types of attitude device are recognized in narrative text
- To explain the types of attitudes is widely used in narrative text

LITERATURE REVIEW

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS (CDA) AND SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS (SFL)

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) helps understand the language in its use. Language is not only a means of communication, but is also used as an instrument to do something or a means of implementing a power strategy. Through language, people produce meaning in social life. According to Blommaert and Bulcaen, Collin, Fairclough, and Luke (as cited in Rogers et al, 2005) CDA is the study about discipline settings of the relationships between texts, discourse and social practices. It defines that CDA is a discipline about social life that can be analyzed. Besides, Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) defines using the form and function of language in interactions. SFL have three components as follows: ideational, interpersonal, and textual.

LANGUAGE METAFUNCTIONS

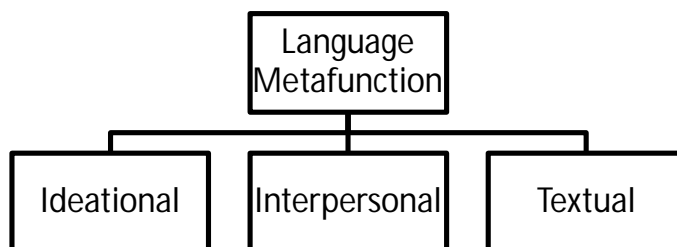


Figure 2.1.2

The types of language metafunction, (Halliday, 1985)

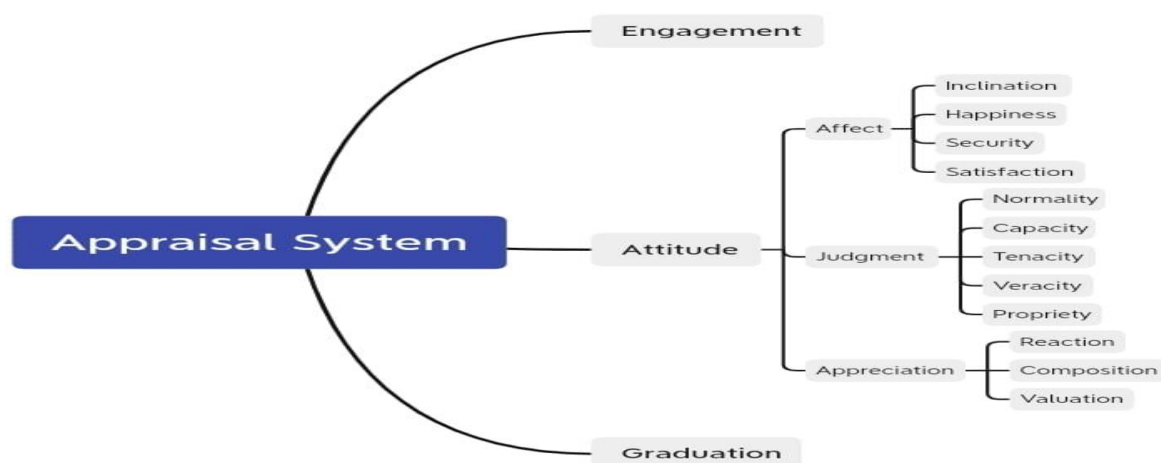
Metafunction turns into part of Systemic functional Linguistics and make the language evaluation more exciting through register. the important concept of metafunction initiated by Halliday's method particularly 'the context of situation' which is acquired through a systematic relationship between 'the social surroundings' and 'language functional organization'. those ideas have been affecting the language studies around the world.

Halliday (1985, as cited in Paziraie, 2013) divided Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) into three metafunctions, they're ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunction. As Halliday (1970: 143, as cited in Paziraie, 2013) defines, “the ideational metafunction is focussed with the speaker’s revel in of the actual world.” The interpersonal metafunction “serves to set up and hold social relations”, and the textual metafunction “allows the speaker or author to arrange the texts.”

The first part of metafunction by Halliday is ideational function. This function used to organize, understand, and express human’s opinion about the world and their consciousness (Halliday, 1994 in Bloor a Bloor, 1995:9). It is concluded that ideational is relation between human’s thoughts and their opinion about experienced in their environment. The second part is interpersonal function. This function can be showed that through language choice the people established and maintanace their social relationships with other (Schleppegrell, 2008:48). It means that people must be have their own way to maintain and established their relation among each other’s. The last part of metafunction is textual function. Figueiredo (2010:122) wrote that textual meaning or function is how to organized the text in relation to its message and context. The statement means that textual function has been connecting between context of the text and its message because focus on the text or clause as message.

APPRAISAL THEORY

Martin and White (2005) devise appraisal theory as "Evaluative use of language" by concern on one of language metafunction such as interpersonal metafunction. Appraisal Theory negotiated with the people evaluation (Attitude), how this evaluation could be higher and lower (Graduation), and resources for constructing the identity of writer, mainly in interaction with others (Engagement).



The types of appraisal system (Martin and White, 2005)

Appraisal Theory has three main components: (1) engagement refers to a clause or type of clause that shows the closeness of the author and reader or speaker and listener. (2) attitude refers to the negative or positive feeling of the reader or listener towards the writer and (3) graduation refers to a shift in meaning expressed by the reader or listener which is marked by the use of special emphasis on a phrase. For example, using *a bit* in *difficult* words makes different meanings.

This study focuses especially on attitude. According to Rahayu, Herdiawan & Syarifah (2020) attitudes relate to the interpersonal meaning where the language is used to establish the relationship among the people both in the form of spoken or written discourse. Martin and White (2005) contend that the attitude component has three systems that are affect, judgment and appreciation. Furthermore, according to Herdiawan, Saleh & Sutopo (2020) attitudes covers three subsystems which are; (1) affect is the representative of person's feeling; (2) Judgment represents evaluating person's characters and his/her behaviors; (3) Appreciation functions to evaluate the objects or things. The evaluations could be positive and negative.

The first systems of attitude are "affect". Affect examines the type of positive feeling (happy, confident interested, etc) and negative feelings (sad, anxious, bored, etc) that is expressed by a person towards a phenomenon. Affect consists of four dimensions of feeling, they are inclination (the feelings of desire toward the phenomena from the writers such as hope, want, miss, and wary), happiness (the feeling of being happy or sad, and the possibility of liking or disliking toward phenomena, such as love, cheerful, hate, and sad), security (the feeling of peace and anxiety about the environment, such as confident, comfortable, frightened, and uneasy), and satisfaction (the feeling of goals and frustration about activities that people are engaged in, such as enjoy, busy, bored, and angry).

The second system of attitude is "judgment". Judgment is an evaluation of a person's character which is also divided into several dimensions of evaluation. Normality (the evaluation of how unusual/special someone is in his/her behavior, such as familiar, lucky, old-fashioned, and odd), capacity (the evaluation of someone's capability in his/her behavior, such as powerful, competent, weak, and unproductive), tenacity (the evaluation of someone's dependence on doing something such as adaptable, brave, unreliable, and impatient), veracity

(the evaluation of someone behavior, such as honest, tactful, deceitful, and manipulative), and propriety (the evaluation of ethical someone does something, such as good, polite, arrogant, and greedy).

The last system of attitude is appreciation. Appreciation is a form of someone's evaluation of concrete and abstract something. There are three dimensions of appreciation. Reaction (the evaluation of effect that is involved in things, such as good, bad, exciting, and predictable), composition (the evaluation of things through the balance and complexity toward the phenomena, such as easy, consistent, difficult, and contradictory), and valuation (the evaluation of value something, such as creative, real, genuine, and insignificant).

NARRATIVE ANALYSIS

Narrative analysis is analyzing narratives, both fictional narratives (poetry, folklore, fairy tales, films, etc.) or facts such as news. Narrative analysis means placing the text as a story (narration) according to the characteristics above. Text is seen as a series of events or parts of events selected and discarded. Not all texts can be called narrative texts and analyzed through narrative analysis. The narrative that is intended has characteristics that are the basic requirements of a narrative. Eriyanto (2013, cited in Panuju and Susilo, 2019) in his book "Narrative Analysis" classifies three characteristics, among others; first, there is a series of events. A narrative must have more than 2 events to say a narrative. Second, sequences of events are not random, but according to a certain logic, the sequence can be tolerated because a narrative must be arranged according to certain logic so that it can show intent in the text. Third, the narrative is not moving the event into the text, but there is always the selection and removal of certain parts. The editing and playing process of the sentence greatly dominates the making of the text to fulfill this requirement.

These three conditions must be applied in the text. Parts of this character can classify whether the text can be called narrative or not narrative. In other words, not all texts can be said as narratives and can be analyzed through narrative analysis.

Narrative text is a type of texts that tells a story has a series of connected chronological events which purpose to entertain or amusing the reader through the story. According to Rofi'i & Rafli (2019) narrative is a work of fiction that tells the story in the form of text by presenting events or sequences of events are interrelated in a meaningful way temporally and causally inspired by information in the form of life experiences writers in a unity of time. An important part of narrative text is the narrative mode, the set of methods used to communicate the narrative through a process narration. The character in narrative text can be a human, animal, plant, or something (Christie & Derewianka, 2010; Knapp & Watkins, 2005; Emilia, 2011). Generic structure of the narrative text are orientation, complication, and resolution (Gerot & Wignell, 1994; Knapp & Watkins, 2005).

There are several kinds of narrative text as follows: fairy story, fable, science fiction story, romantic story, humorous story, travelogue, ghost story, crime story, thriller, folk-tale, personal experience, and many more. It means that narrative text consists of two forms, namely fictional and non-fictional.

According to Gorski (2008, as cited in Rahayu, 2009) a fictional narrative can refer as the story about the self that people use to explain who they are. Parts of the fictional narrative

contains their history, memories, and beliefs. Fictional narrative describes a story that happens in an imaginary world. Fictional narrative is preferred because its entertainment and educational value, for supplying a vision of characters who might exist or might have existed. the reader excited to read a narrative fiction due to its ability to attract the whole parts of human emotion, such as to make our mind confused, to make laugh, to give us hope, or to let us experience empathy.

Meanwhile, non-fictional narrative describes a real-life person story or true story in which a series of events come to life. Except there are some reasons for questioning an author's credibility. From the statement, non-fictional narrative contains the author's opinion and feeling. basically, the author is accountable for the truth of its statements.

Besides, providing entertainment, narrative text can be to make the readers think about an issue, teach them a lesson, or attract their emotions (Anderson & Anderson, 2003). According to Anderson & Anderson (2003, as cited in Setiawan & Fahriany, 2017) so, between the purposes, a narrative text can deliver instill moral values/lessons/messages to their readers.

Analyzing a Narrative can be carried out on discourse which contain a narration. So, this analysis is appropriate to be used to analyze each character of the story which is the object of the writer's study.

METHODOLOGY

This study used qualitative research with discourse analysis (DA) techniques. According to Creswell (2008:4) in Andaruli (2015), qualitative research interpreted as means for exploring and understanding the meaning which given individuals or groups toward a social or human problem. It concerns on what people talk through interviews, focus-groups, diaries, social media or documents. Eventhough to understand the world by listening to how people talk, qualitative methode not just what people say, but how. Basically, this is the how discourse analysis (DA) can be used to examine qualitative data.

The object of analysis in this study is the narrative text of the English textbooks for senior high school students published by the Ministry of Education and Culture. This study employed a document analysis as a technique for collecting data. According to Alwasilah (2011, as cited in Martiana, 2013) document analysis is one of the methods for collecting data in qualitative study. In order to collect the data, the writer does some steps among others identifying the narrative text of the English textbooks for senior high school students published by the Ministry of Education and Culture, then justifying the main problem of the research by choosing clause of the narrative text which assumed containing appraisal system. After that, Tabulating the data and numbering the clause. The last, Calculate and percentage the clause.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

DATA DESCRIPTION

The data was collected from the narrative text from the 11th grade English textbooks for senior high school students published by the Ministry of Education and Culture. It consists of

two types of narrative text; they are fantasy fairytale and science fiction. The result of attitudes that consist of affect, judgment, and appreciation are explained as follow:

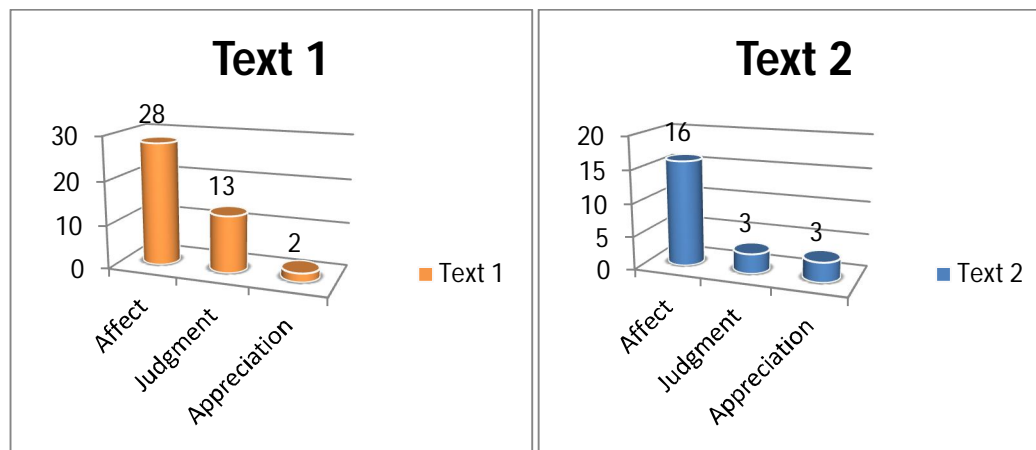


FIGURE 4.1
Analysis result of text 1

Figure 4.1
Analysis result of text 2

Based on the data from figure 4.1, it can be concluded that affect attitude more used in narrative text than judgment and appreciation. In text 1, amount of affect is 28, judgment is 13, and appreciation are 2. While, in text 2 there are 16 affect, 3 Judgment and 3 appreciations.

TABLE 4.1 The details of result analysis text

Appraisal system	Narrative	Sub system		Σ	% (Part)
A T T I T U D E	Text 1	Affect	(+) 13	28	65.11%
			(-) 15		
		Judgment	(+) 7	13	30.23 %
			(-) 6		
		Appreciation	(+) 1	2	4.66%
			(-) 1		
		Total		43	100%
	Text 2	Affect	(+) 6	16	72.72%
			(-) 10		
		Judgment	(+) 1	3	13.64%
			(-) 2		
		Appreciation	(+) 3	3	13.64%
			(-) 3		
		Total		22	100%

Based on the first table 4.1, the data show the details of result analysis text. In text 1, there are 13 positive affect and 15 negative affects. Next, there are 7 positive judgment and 6 negative judgments. The last, there is 1 for positive and negative appreciation. While, in text 2 there are 6 positive affect and 10 negative affects. Then, there is 1 positive judgment and 2 negative judgments. The last, there are 3 positive appreciation and 3 negative appreciations.

TABLE 4.2 The result of affect

Affect	Text 1		Text 2	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Inclination	11	7	4	-
Happiness	-	7	-	4
Security	-	1	1	2
Satisfaction	2	-	1	4
Σ Affect	13	15	6	10

The second table 4.2 is analysis data result component of affect. In text 1, the data show that positive inclination is 11 and negative inclination are 7. Then, there is no positive happiness and 7 for negative happiness. After that, total of security is none positive security and 1 negative security. The last, for satisfaction only there are 2 positive satisfactions. In text 2, inclination only there are 4 for positive inclination. While, happiness only there are 4 negative happiness. Then, for security there is 1 for positive security and 2 negative securities. The last, there is 1 for positive satisfaction and 4 negative satisfactions.

TABLE 4.3. The result of judgment

Judgment	Text 1		Text 2	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Normality	3	-	1	2
Capacity	2	-	-	-
Tenacity	-	4	-	-
Veracity	1	-	-	-
Propriety	1	2	-	-
Σ Judgment	7	6	1	2

The third table 4.3 is analysis data result component of Judgment. In text 1, the data show that positive normality is 3 and there is no for negative inclination. Then, there are 2 positive capacity and there is no for negative capacity. After that, total of tenacity is none positive tenacity and 4 negative securities. Next, for veracity only there is 1 positive veracity. The last, there is 1 positive propriety and 2 negative proprieties. In text 2, only there is 1 positive normality and 2 negative normality.

TABLE 4.4. The result of appreciation

Appreciation	Text 1		Text 2	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Reaction	1	1	-	1
Composition	-	-	-	1
Valuation	-	-	-	1
Σ Appreciation	1	1	-	3

The last table 4.4 the result of appreciation. In text 1, the data show that only there is 1 positive reaction and 1 negative reaction. While, in text 2 there is 1 for each negative component of judgment.

Based on the result, we can answer the research question. There are two research questions in this study, as follows:

What types of Attitude devices are recognized in narrative text?

For the answer this question, we can see from the data above. The data show that all types of attitudes are recognized in both of narrative text. Here is the brief explanation about the three sub-types that concern in attitudes.

Affect

The table consist of the result that author found in both of narrative texts. The affect consists of positive and negative feeling of narrative text that is separated into four categories: inclination, happiness, security, satisfaction.

- Positive Affect

Positive affect is the expression of positive feeling (inclination, happiness, security, satisfaction) which in the data are found in text 1 and text 2:

(2a) “Wow! this will feed us for days”

(4a) “Pray, let me live! I’m not a real fish; I am an enchanted prince. Put me in the water again, and let me go! Have a mercy o’ kind fisherman.”

(20b) Sue came to the bed where jhonsy lay, contentedly knitting a woolen shoulder scarf.

In the text 1, the sentence in datum (2a) is categorized into positive affect “satisfaction”. It shows the feeling of goals about activities that people are engaged. The sentence in datum (4a) is categorized into positive affect “inclination” because the sentence shows the expresses of the feelings of desire (hope and want). In the text 2, the sentence in datum (20b) is categorized positive affect “security”. The sentence shows the feeling of peace. Meanwhile, there is no positive affect “happiness” in the text 1 and text 2.

- Negative Affect

Negative affect is the opposite of positive affect and react the feeling of unhappiness, insecurity, and dissatisfaction.

(18a) “Nonsense!”, “The fish will do it very willingly, I know. Go along and try!”

(26a) She was not able to sleep all night for she was thinking what she should ask next.

(5b) A doctor visited her everyday but jhonsy was not getting better.

In the text 1, the sentence in datum (18) is categorized into negative affect “unhappiness”. The sentence shows the feeling being hate and angry. Next, the sentence in datum (26) is categorized into negative affect “insecurity” because it shows the feeling of anxiety and uncomfortable. In the text 2, the sentence in datum (5) is categorized into negative affect “dissatisfaction”, the sentence shows the feeling of frustration and tired.

Judgment

Judgment can be classified into five types: normality, capacity, tenacity, veracity and propriety

- Positive Judgment

Positive Judgment is the attitudes to the people and the way they behave that consist of positive evaluation which in the data are found in text 1 and text 2:

(5a) The astonished fisherman quickly threw him back

(6a) I don't want to hurt a talking fish! Go on! Go where you come from."

(10a) "O enchanted beautiful fish!

In the text 1, the sentence in datum **(5a)** is categorized into positive judgment "propriety" the sentence shows good behavior toward how ethical someone does something. The sentence in datum **(6a)** is categorized into positive judgment "veracity" because it shows how honest someone's behavior. The last, the sentence in datum **(10a)** is categorized into judgment "normality". The sentence shows how unusual/special someone is in his/her behavior.

- **Negative Judgment**

Negative Judgment is the attitudes to the people and the way they behave that consist of negative evaluation which in the data are found in text 1 and text 2:

(12a) My wife wants not what I want, and she won't give up till she has her own will

(4b) She was very ill, lying in her bad and not moving at all.

In the text 1, the sentence in datum **(12a)** is categorized into negative judgment "tenacity" because it shows how dependable someone does something. In the text 2, the sentence in datum **(4b)** is categorized into negative judgment "capacity". The sentence shows the judgment of someone's capability in his/her behavior.

Appreciation

Appreciations can be divided into reaction, composition and valuation.

- **Positive Appreciation**

(16a) "Come in, come on in! Look at the beautiful cottage we have."

In text 1, the sentence in datum **(16a)** is categorized into positive appreciation "reaction" because it shows the evaluation of the impact that is affected and quality that is involved in things.

- **Negative appreciation**

(1b) Their room where at top of an old building in Greenwich village.

(2b) it was very cold and with it a cold unseen stranger, whom the doctors call Pneumonia

In the text 2, the sentence in datum **(1b)** is categorized into negative appreciation "valuation". The sentence shows the evaluation of value that is included in things. The last, the sentence in datum **(2b)** is categorized into negative affect "composition" because it shows the appreciation of things toward the balance and complexity toward the phenomena.

What types of attitudes is widely used in narrative text?

To answer this question, we can see **Table 4.1** the details of result analysis. The data show the result three types of attitudes. First, the results of the data from affect in narrative text 1 are 28 (65.11%) consisting of 13 positive affect and 15 negative affects. Meanwhile, in narrative text 2 there are 16 (72.72%) consisting of 6 positive affect and 10 negative affects. Second, the results of the data from judgment in narrative text 1 are 13 (30.23%) consisting

of 7 positive judgment and 6 negative judgments. Meanwhile, in narrative text 2 there are 3 (13.64%) consisting of 1 positive judgment and 2 negative judgments. third, the results of the data from appreciation in narrative text 1 are 2 (4.66%) consisting of 1 positive appreciation and 1 negative appreciation. Meanwhile, in narrative text 2 there are 3 (13.64%) consisting of 3 negative affects only. It concluded that the type of attitude is widely used in narrative text is affect.

Based on the answer of research questions, this finding indicates that the higher affect is useful to achieve the communicative purpose of the narrative text itself. According to Anderson and Anderson (2003) The purpose of narrative text is to describe a world view that amuse or informs the reader or listener. Besides, the other purpose of narrative text is to deliver or express the feelings and relate the experience from the author, to inform and persuade the reader (Clouse, 2013). Based on the answer of research questions, this finding indicates that the higher affect is useful to achieve the communicative purpose of the narrative text itself. According to Anderson and Anderson (2003) The purpose of narrative text is to present a view of the world that entertains or informs the reader or listener. Then, the other purpose of narrative text is to express the feelings and relate the experience, to inform the reader and to persuade the reader (Clouse, 2013). To amuse and entertain the readers, the author uses higher affect to explain the feelings/emotion that are rise in the characters and events of stories. It helps the readers involved in the stories and feel what the author feels. It was crucial for the readers to understand what the writers express their ideas in the stories. Also, the distribution of Attitude in their text includes the use of basic English words and repetition that help readers understand the stories in the texts. In addition, the author tends to use common words. So that in some texts found, the researcher finds the same expression as other texts. The author uses more affect to explain the feelings/emotion that are shown in the characters and events of stories. It helps the readers involved in the stories. It was crucial for the readers to understand what the author express their belief and opinion in the stories. Besides, the use of Attitude in their text includes the use of basic English words and repetition that help readers understand the stories in the texts. In addition, the author tends to use common words. So that in some texts found, the researcher finds the same expression as other texts.

Appraisal analysis carried out in narrative text written from textbook showed that narrative text provides an overview of attitudes, and assessments in the text and context through evaluative language. The use of attitude in narrative text is still low. Because the researcher only found total 65 attitudes from both narrative texts. Besides, the author still uses common words to express what they feel or see. So, in other texts those words are often repeated.

Researchers assume that the author used affect expressions more in their writing, because easy to convey the feelings/emotion that are shown in the characters and events of stories. It can be said that the authors more expressing or imagining something and express what they feel more than they judge someone or object. Besides, researcher assume that why the authors used common words because easy to understand for the students or the readers. So that the learning objectives taught by the teacher are achieved. It is appropriate with the function of the textbook itself to support the teaching and learning process (Brown, 1994, p. 143).

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that all types of Attitude devices are recognized in both of narrative text, although there are several types of incomplete attitude types in the text, such as appreciation types. The data show that the total of affect is 65.11% in text 1 and 72.72% in text 2. Then, the total of judgment is 30.23% in text 1 and 13.64% in text 2. The last, the total of appreciation are 4.66% in text 1 and 13.64% in text 2. This finding indicates that the higher affect was useful to achieve the communicative purpose of the narrative text itself. To amuse and entertain the readers, the authors use more affect to explain the feelings/emotion that are rise in the characters and events of stories. It helps the readers involved in the stories and feel what the author feels. It was crucial for the readers to understand what the writers express their beliefs and opinion in the stories. Besides, the use of Attitude in their text includes the use of basic English words and repetition that help readers understand the stories in the texts.

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